HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

FOR THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,247—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
10th, Saturday, 3 p.m.				
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7912
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep,	BALLARAT	4900	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	VICTORIA	6522	.....	.....
24th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5294	.....	.....
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	5898
15th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Gregori, to sail on or about the 19th Aug. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 07, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th Aug 1904
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	8,317	8th Oct. "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	27th Aug. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 6th August, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th Aug. at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Aug, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about 10th Aug. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 9th Aug.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th August, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 4th August, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.
LEVANZO	5,000	F. Viola	15th Sept. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Helsito	17th Sept. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. . REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	29th Aug 1904
S. S. SULTAN	2884	Puns	9th Sept 1904

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES, Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
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AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815; AT BOMBAY 1842.
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SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SON'S
LAGER BEER.

INVALIDS PORT,
An Unrivalled Wine.
DINNER SHERRY.
Strongly recommended.

PALL MALL Whisky.
A Club Whisky "Primus in Indis"
OLD TOM GIN.
"Three Cat Brand."

PURE CIDER CO.'S
CIDER.
HOT WEATHER DRINK.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO.'S LIMITED,
"LIGHT OF ASIA"
AND
"BAHADUR BOUQUETS."
SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH
REAL HAVANAHS
COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE!!
Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH
No. II.
CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

NOTICE.
TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
Horlick's Malted Milk
Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form.
Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.
OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE HENRY DALLAS'
MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5TH,
FLORODORA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH,
THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.

Doors Open at 8-30 P.M.
Performance to commence 9-15 P.M.

PRICES—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.

TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO EX S. S. "TIENTSIN" AND S. S. "BANCA."

NOTICE is hereby given that a quantity of DAMAGED CARGO Ex "TIENTSIN", with Marks more or less obliterated is lying at Powder Bunder, Mazagon, awaiting identification and removal. Unless claimed by NOON on WEDNESDAY, 10th instant, the goods will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Company, Fort.

Bombay, 1st August, 1904.

SALE NOTICE.

OUR ESTABLISHMENT will be KEPT OPEN, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, August 6th.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

POONA THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 13th AUGUST, 1904.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 8th August, 1904.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 3rd August, 1904.

A GOOD REWARD FOR A CLUE TO A BIG THEFT CASE.

RECENTLY a BIG ROBBERY took place at Hyderabad, Deccan, at the Residence of RAJA BAHADUR SHIVLAL MOTILAL, consisting of GOLD and PEARL ORNAMENTS, JEWELLERY, such as Pearls, Diamonds, Rubies and other Precious Stones, Gold Mohurs and Nizam's G. State Ry. Shares of the value of TWO LACS and one Thousand Rupees, all aggregating about six Lacs.

Any one giving a clue to the trace of the above theft to JANARAYEN HINDURAM ALDA, Esqr., raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal's Agent at his Office at Kalbadevi, Bombay, will be amply rewarded.

Bombay, 4th August, 1904.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, upto 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August, 1904, for Works in FILLING IN and in the CONSTRUCTION of ROADS and PASSAGES, with SEWERAGE STORM-WATER DRAINAGE, and LIGHTING ARRANGEMENTS on the Board's Connaught Road Estate.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 2, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees Five Hundred (500) to be put to the Engineer of the Board in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
H. V. R. KEMBALL, C.E.,
Trust Engineer,
Trust's Engineer's Office, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 2nd August, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at his office, in Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.'s Building, Hornby Road, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of August, 1904, for the ERECTION and CONSTRUCTION of a PROPOSED NEW BUILDING to be built on Plot No. 68 Hornby Road Estate. All information in connection with the drawings, &c., may be obtained on application to the Architect, Charles F. Stevens, Second Floor, King's Building, Hornby Road, on or after TUESDAY, the 2nd August. The owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. E. COPPLESTONE,
for R. LAIDLAW.

Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, August 1904.

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

TEAS. TEAS.
MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

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CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL AGENTS :—
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BOMBAY

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 25 each.—MARKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

THOMSON and TAYLORS Aerated waters Tower above all others for Life, Purgency and Crispness, Soda As. 8. Sweets As. 12 per doz: Free delivery Bombay and Poona.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furniture, Cottage Piano, by Soundy, etc., at No. 12, Jenkin's House, 2nd Floor, Apollo Bunder, THIS DAY, at 2 P. M.

PUNKAH PULLEYS.—The Simplex is the most perfect and the Cheapest Silent Punkah Pulley in the market. It requires no oil or attention for more than a year and will outlast a dozen other cheap pulleys. Price Rs. 3. Liberal Trade Discount to Wholesale Dealers. Sole Manufacturers, C. JOST and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, an experienced DRAFTSMAN and ESTIMATER. Applicants to state wages and experience. Apply to Messrs. GAVIN JONES and SON, Cawnpore.

WANTED by an ENGLISH LADY, situation as GOVERNESS in a good family, or Companion to lady. Capable of teaching French, Music, Drill, etc. Would travel.—Address "Z." care of this office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Grasse and Malmesbury Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-6 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nicpon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

BAY RUM AND GLYCERINE HAIR WASH.—For renewing and strengthening the Hair, promoting the growth and preventing its falling off, keeps the Hair soft, silky and clean. Per bot. Rs. 1-12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 8 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all useful information of the previous week carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 10 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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CHRONIC DISEASES have been successfully cured by ELECTRICITY and ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS after different forms of DRUG TREATMENT HAD FAILED. On hearing what you are suffering from, you will be informed by what SCIENTIFIC METHOD you can be cured. For particulars, diseases cured, etc., apply to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, 13, Forbes Street, Fort.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hayes's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Ceylon's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind, Shome's Reports, Borrow's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Gaols Select cases, together with important cases from 1893 to 1899 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS, RUBIES, EMERALDS AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th Inst., at 3 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of a Hyderabad Nawab, the following very valuable Jewellery—

1 large rubi ring set with diamonds.
1 flat diamond (very white), set with brilliants.
1 diamond ring.
2 very valuable diamond and ruby broach.
2 very valuable diamond and emerald broach.
1 very valuable pearl flora set with diamonds.
1 pair of valuable "Jeerwalls" set with pearls and diamonds.
1 pair of "larzak" set with very valuable white pearls and very valuable diamonds.
1 necklace of 566 very valuable white round pearls with very valuable 15 emeralds,
1 necklace of 477 very valuable white round pearls with 2 large pearls and one emerald.
6 large loose pearls (white).
1 emerald "goswalla."
4 emerald beads
1 emerald bead of very good colour.
The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong phaeton office shigram in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay pony quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred cabriolet, by John of Agra, in very good order.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th August 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 12, Jenkin's House (second floor), Apollo Bunder, next to Tramway Company's hay godown, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, glassware, and crockery, mahogany Grand cottage piano by Soundy and Co., in good order, windproof lamp by Hinks, engraving table ornaments, Persian carpets, English ice-box, open carved flower stand and teapoys, Winchester repeating rifle, D, B, B. L rifle, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is on view.

SALE OF SECOND CLASS RANGOON TEAK SQUARES

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Messrs. Sorabjee Hormasjee and Company and on account and at the risk of Thacker Cursondass Curramsey.

107 second class Rangoon teak squares, about 78 tons in small lots to suit purchasers,

BONA FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of Superior Woollen Worsted Coatings, Venetians, Tweeds, Lustres, Suiting Flannels, Serges, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the concerned a consignment of superior woollen cloth just received per s. s. Persia consisting of

All wool superior black and blue diagonal venetian and Jubilee coatings, fancy coloured tennis flannels and Scotch suitings, white twill and knitted serge, fancy coloured whip cord and venetian coatings coloured home spuns and check worsted suitings, fancy check and Vicuna coatings, black and blue serge and twill coatings, fancy coloured lustres, Scotch tweeds, union check suitings, &c,

The pieces which are from 3 to 29 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MILL AND MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

On MONDAY next, the 8th Inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs Somaajee Muncherjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of their landlady Bai Mariambai, widow of Haji Ismail Chhotani and others, the following Mill and Miscellaneous Stores, damaged by fresh water viz :—350 boiler hair felts, 70 packets, 70 gross Harvey's patent Wicks of sizes, 843 lbs India rubber red sheets of sizes, 16 pieces 875 yds Duck Canvas No. 1.54 in., 7 pieces 300 yds English Canvas No. 1.35 in., 5 Rolls 1,500 feet Canvas belting woven 5-1-2 in., 4-1-2 in., and 3-1-2in. 4 rolls 199ft rubber lined canvas hose 3-1-2 in. and 2-1-2 in. India rubber suction hose 737 1-2 ft., 1 in. to 4 in, English leather hose 430ft 2in 2-1-2 in. and 3 in., 630 lbs asbestos packing rounds of sizes, 400 lbs frictionless packing of sizes, 500 lbs kerosine and cocoanut oil wicks of sizes 96 lbs insertion rubber sheets of sizes, 45 doz steel reeds of sizes, 210 cwts half round steel wire 1-8in. 3-8in. and 1-2in. round iron wire cwts 5, 1 qr and 12lbs hydraulic pump leather cwts 3 2 qrs and 25lbs 22 leather man rings, 6 rolls 2,500 ft canvas hose 2½in. 2.1-2in., 2 3-4in., and 3in., 3 cases 15 cwts asbestos sheets of sizes, 435 lbs English spelter, 7 reams and 10 doz Oakey's emery cloth, 180 tin sheets 2lbs soft asbestos packing sizes, 2 cwt 2 qrs 24 lbs 344 doz rubber rings of sizes, 8 doz rubber valves, 90lbs 83 bundles each 12 sets handles of sizes, 304 lbs English tucks packing 50 lbs asbestos tape of sizes, 3 circular saws 16in. 10 doz hand cuffs, 30 rolls, 4377 ft iron gauze wire.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture, such as chairs, tables, easy chairs, teapoys, dining dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboard, chest of drawers, folding cots bedstead, iron safe, baba gharry.

1 small cottage piano by Soundy and Co.
1 S. B. 500 express rifle by Alex. Henry.
On account of the concerned—
5 bales each 15 pieces heavy striped navy brown canvas, 36 inches.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Vussonji Damodar, consisting of 13 cases each 230 pairs grey dhooties 8, 9, 10 and 11 yds.

AT 2 P.M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 light dogcart.
1 strong built double-seated brougham.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

SALE OF A VACANT PIECE OF LAND IN MARINE CROSS LANE, DHOBI TALAO.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following piece of land belonging to the estate of the late Ardasir Jamsetjee Amaria.

All that piece of land situate at Marine Cross Lane in 1st Marine Line, Dhobi Talao, containing by admeasurement 49 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the land of Rahimoon Soliman, on the west by the property of Rustomjee Thanawalla, on the north by the sweeper's passage and on the south by public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 5th August, 1904.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

ITCH AND BURN
OF
ECZEMA
PROMPTLY RELIEVED AND CURED BY
"ANTEXEMA"

TORTURED from morn till night with burning, itching, swelling, Eczema—worse when you get into bed. No rest day or night. The various remedies you have tried have been of little benefit. We would like you now to try "Antexema" made by the greatest Skin Specialists in England.

It is sold in bottles, price, Re 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents:

MASTERS BROS
99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.

FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... ,, 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2¼ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
,, 1 Year	... 4½ ,,
,, 6 Months	4 ,,
,, 3 ,, ...	... 3½ ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... ...£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE :—Calcutta.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS :

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
,, 12 ,, 5 ,, p. a.
,, 2 years 5½ ,, p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Re. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 19,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... ... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ,, 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

Thursday.—The barometer has fallen generally. The fall has been slight in the peninsula and has increased in amount northwards. It has been brisk to rapid in Upper India, the United Provinces and north-east India and slight to brisk in Burma. Pressure is low at the foot of the hills in the United Provinces. Rain has in general been lighter to-day. Light to moderate falls are reported from Burma, north Bengal, Upper Brahmaputra Valley, and Central India; light rain in upper parts of north-east India; the west Himalayas and sub-Himalayas, West Coast, Rajputana, showers in the United Provinces, Central Provinces and Gujarat. Jalpaiguri reports 2 1/2 inches, Sibsagar and Neemuch 2, Moulmein, Dibrugarh, Gorakppur, Dehra Dun, Cochin, Kotah, Seoni and Madras 1 1/2; Barisal, Durbhangs, Simla, Nagpur, Sutna 1; and Bombay, Veraval, Sholapur, half an inch. Light to moderate rain is probable during the next 24 hours in the United Provinces, Central India, Bihar, north and east Bengal, Assam, Burma, Coast and West Coast; showers in Rajputana, Central Provinces and West Himalayas. Conditions are less favorable to-day for rain in the plains of the Punjab. Local showers are possible in Gujarat especially in the Western districts.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kangra, Captain J. MacLean, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Koweit, reports having experienced moderate monsoon and south-west swell.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	31 39	33 87	34 07	27 48
Thursday, 4th August.....	1

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £87 7-8 = — 3-16
3 do. Rentes ..... £97 1-2 = — 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £104 = — 1-2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £86 3-16 = — 1-8

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 27 = + 1-16
3 months hence ..... 26 13-16 = unchanged
Spot in New York ..... 58 5-8 = + 1-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·25 = unchanged
Berlin " ..... 20·46 1-4 = + 1-4
New York Demand ..... 4·88 1-8 = + 3-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills 2 7-8 per cent = do
5 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1-8 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1-4 per cent = do
" " " " ..... 3 5-8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 5-8 per cent = do
7 day market loans ..... 2 3-4 per cent = + 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000
Rs. 23·30 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 12·10 do Bombay
Rs. 7·20 do Madras

Rs. 48·30 At 1s. 4d.
Minimum rate received 10 per cent. Average rate 16·60.
Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 1·40 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. nil do Bombay
Rs. nil do Madras

Rs. 1·40 At 1s. 4 1-32d.
Minimum rate received 10 per cent. Average rate 16·03.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 40,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 60,00,000
Extra allotments.—Bills on Madras Rs. 10,00 at 1s. 4 1-16d

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 1-16, J.-A., firm.
Java ..
Beet ..
Copper Braziers 67-10.
Yellow metal 6 1-8.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 35 1-2 A.-S. sellers } firmer
Yellow Cawnpore 34 3-4 A.-S. sellers }

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 37 S.-O. Sellers firmer.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 7-16.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet, Manchester steady. Total sales 10,000. Spot 6·04 —12. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 3-8 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·65	5·39	5·26
—3	—7	—9
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·22	5·19	5·18
—9	—9	—9
Feb.-Mch.		Mch-Apl
5·18		5·18
—9		—9

Receipts at U. S. Ports 1,000
Do. last year ..... nil
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil
Do. do Continent ..... nil

In New York—
Spot ..... 10·45 — 5
Futures, month of December ..... 9·51 — 10
Do. do. March ..... 9·68 — 8

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 10 3-8 unchgd
Futures, month of Sept. ..... 9·61 — 8
Do. do, Dec. ..... 9·35 — 8
Tone at close ..... steady.

Bales.
Stock in London 20,000
Total visible supply 1,150,000
Total visible supply of which is
East Indian 257,000
Total quantity in sight 9,950,000

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU REPORT.

The monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in 11 cotton states is 91·6 per cent.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 3rd August, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,033 bales.
Wheat	10,124 cwts.
Linseed	7,635 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,396 "
Gingellyseed	116 "
Poppyseed	1,462 "
Groundnuts	191 "
Castorseed	4,750 "
Rice	4,665 "
Myrabollams	nil
Cottonseed	153 "
Mowrasee	5,937 "
Gram	2,316 "
Jcowar	3,450 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T.T. ..... 1-4 1-3 to 31-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1-4d.
Credit Bills 8 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 8 do do 170 1-4
Marks 8 do do 138 1-4
Hongkong 80 Days' Sight 136 1-2
Shanghai 80 do do 190
Japan 80 do do 149
Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone, steady
Cash ..... Rs. 99-10
1st Settlement 31st August " 99-5
Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE,—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

SEEDS—
Linseed,—Tone steady Rs. a. p.
Ready 6 3 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady,
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 3 6 to 5 5 0 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 11 0 to 5 12 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready 5 12 0 to 5 13 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady,
Ready ... ... 6 1 6 to 6 2 0 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.
Ready ... ... 24 to 24 1-2

WHEAT.—Tone, steady.
Soft Red Ahmedabad..... Rs. 28 1-2
Club, No. 1 ..... Rs. 29

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... quiet.
Estimated sales .....bales 3,000
Imports ..... do 3,000

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·61	5·35	5·22
—4	—4	—4
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·18	5·15	5·14
—4	—4	—4
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	
5·14	5·15	
—4	—4	

COTTON.—The market remains more or less at a standstill at Colaba. In the Sutta market prices declined about Rs. 2 in the morning, but recovered to about yesterday's rates with some enquiry from buyers.

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIAN GOVT. COINS.

The following is the statement of Silver Operations at the Bombay Mint from 23rd July to 31st July :—In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

RECEIPTS—	
Purchased silver	16
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c	6
Native States coin	...
Total	22
COINAGE—	
New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department	7
New Rupees made over to Native States	...
Total	7
BALANCE OF GOVT. BULLION AND COIN—	
New coin ready for delivery	2
Government Bullion	105
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin	6
Total	113
COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.	
Receipts of Bullion for Dollar Coinage	...
Dollars Coined and pais over	...
Closing Balance of Bullion	...

THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

At the general meeting of shareholders held on the 7th July, in St. Petersburg, the Directors submitted the balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year 1903. The total profits for the year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to £429,200 appropriated as follows :—£180,000 to a special reserve fund as a provision for the possible future effect of current events in the Far East, £21,350 added to the Bank's statutory reserve fund which now stands at £421,000, £49,250 contributed to pension, bonus and other funds, £165,000 dividend for the year at 8 per cent., leaving £13,600 surplus.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

STEWART—August 4, at Byculla, John (Jack) William Stewart. Funeral will leave his residence, Parel, at 4-15 P. M. to-day. (Friday) arriving Sewree at 5 P. M. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SAUNDERS—July 29, at Simla, the wife of Captain A R Saunders, 29th Lancers, of a daughter.
HUNTER—July 31, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain W J H Hunter, 116th Mahrattas, of a son.
MACRISHALL—July 31, at 2, Lyons Range, Calcutta, the wife of D E Marshall, of a son.
MACLEOD—July 25, at Mussoorie, the wife of D A Macleod, Begumseral, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

D'ROZARIO—August 2, at the Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale, Neilgiris, Charles Alfred D'Rozario, Asst Master, Lawrence Asylum, third son of the late J J D'Rozario, in his 50th year. (By telegram.)
SCOTT—July 30, at Poppycunnbay, Kil Kotagiri, Henry Ponsonby, son of the late Col and Mrs S P Scott. Aged 21 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m., Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 4-51m., 4-41a. Low water, 10-32m., 11-32a.
Novel Theatre, the Henry Dallas Company.
Gaiety Theatre, New American Entertainers.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—One scaly Anteater (Manis peutadactylus) has been presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. Black of the National Bank of India.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of July, the number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 4,205, among them the number of new admissions was 1,281 classified as stated below:—Hindus 1,018, Mussalmans 237, Parsees 11, other castes 15. The average daily attendance was 136.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Mr, P. K. Telang, M.A., will be "At Home" to the members of the Students' Brotherhood at 5-30 p. m., on Saturday at his bungalow, Chowpatty. Members are cordially invited to attend. Prof. N. G. Wellnker will deliver a public lecture on Sunday at 8-15 a. m., in the Parthana mandir on "The Brotherhood of Man" and Mr. M. R. Patel will conduct the junior class of the Brotherhood.

CAUSING HURT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Sullivan charged Mahbub Shaik Ramzan, a Mahomedan, with causing hurt to Abdula Adam, a serang, by stabbing him on the left side with a knife. The facts of the case have been reported. The accused having failed to prove that he lived with the complainant and that the latter owed him money, the Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and Officers, the Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band master, commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day, (weather permitting.)

March ..... El Capitan ..... Sousa
Overture ..... Light Cavalry ..... Suppe
Spanish Serenade ... La Paloma ..... Agradier
Selection ..... Little Christopher Columbus ..... Caryll
A Summer Idyl ..... Hawthorne ..... Moret
Valse ..... Sourire D'Avril ..... Depret

HOW TO RAISE A CAPITAL.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Draeup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Jebb charged Peelaji Hurri and Gunpat Luximon with breach of trust in respect of a gold ornament of the value of Rs. 36, the property of a Hindu woman named Krishna. The evidence showed that the first accused who was acquainted with the complainant obtained from her the loan of her ornament about a month ago, promising to return it in two days. The accused did not turn up to return the ornament and a report was made to the police, who arrested the accused. The police on enquires ascertained that the first accused gave the ornament to the second, who pledged it with a Marwari for Rs. 28, which sum he invested in starting an umbrella business. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The first accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and the second who had one previous conviction against him, to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

FATALITY ON THE RAILWAY.—At the Colaba Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Mahadoo Zeeloo, a Hindu, aged forty years. The evidence showed that the deceased was a hamal employed in the Secretariat and lived in the quarantine camp at Wodehouse Road. On Wednesday afternoon a local train was proceeding towards the Colaba Station and while approaching the Wodehouse Bridge, the driver noticed the deceased about fifty paces ahead of him, coming towards the bridge by the side of the line. The driver whistled out and the deceased on hearing the warning stopped at once near the entrance to the bridge at the south end. But after the engine and one carriage had gone past him he was seen to run past the train under the bridge. Suddenly he stumbled and fell towards the train. The driver on noticing the incident put on the brake and pulled up within thirty paces, but not before one of the carriage had run over the man. He was terribly injured and died on the spot. He had no business to be on the line. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE DEMOLITION OF A BUILDING.

APPEAL FROM JUDGMENT OF SMALL CAUSES COURT.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding in the Appeal Court yesterday, heard an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, in the case of Ayshabai Cassumbhai and Abdullabhai Cassumbhai against the Bombay Municipality. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas Dharumsi and Cama, appeared for the appellants ; and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, appeared for the Municipality, Mr. Vicajee and Mr. Baptista, instructed by Messrs. Sorabjee and Jehangir, appeared for Mahomedbhai Cassumbhai, who had been made the second respondent.

The appellants stated that they were the owners of a piece of land and a building thereon, situated at the corner of Mirchi Lane and Kazisyed Street. Although the building was not ruinous, the Municipal Commissioner declared it to be so, and had the building pulled down ; and on the 1st October 1900, he took possession of the land in which it stood and added it to the public street. The appellants thereupon presented a petition to the Court of Small Causes, praying that compensation might be awarded them in respect of the land and building. The second appellant had mortgaged his share of the property to one Jeevanjee Ludha, since deceased, whose heirs and representatives, his two sons, were present at the hearing in the Small Causes Court. Mr. Chitty, the Chief Judge, ordered the appellant's brother, Mahomedbhoy Cassumbhai, to be made a party in the matter, on the strength of a letter of demand sent by him to the Municipal Commissioner. The case was heard in December 1902 and January and February 1903 before Mr. Chitty, who, in delivering judgment on the 5th February awarded the sum of Rs. 6,536, with interest, to be paid as compensation by the Municipal Commissioner and out of such compensation awarded two-fifths to Mohamadbhoy Cassimbhoy two-fifths to the mortgagees of Abdullabhai and one-fifth to Ayshabai. It was urged on behalf of the appellants that Mr. Chitty, wrongly allowed as compensation only the value of the land and the value of the materials of the building, but not for the loss the appellants had sustained by reason of their being deprived of the house and the rent produced by it. It was urged that the Judge ought to have accepted the evidence adduced by the appellants as to the rent, and calculated the compensation thereon after making allowance for rates, taxes, and repairs. He ought to have taken as a basis the amount of the Municipal assessment thereon in calculating the amount of the compensation. Mr. Chitty, it was argued, had no power to decide any question between the appellants and Mahomedbhai Cassambhai, who, in the absence of any application, ought not to have been brought before the Court ; and that the Judge ought to have allowed the dispute between them to be decided by suit in the High Court, as the appellants were willing that the amount awarded should remain in Court until the determination of the suit.

For the Municipality it was argued that the Commissioner had authority under the Act to pull down the building for a set back, and that the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

Arguments in the case were heard during the day.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, submitting for sanction, as required by the Committee's Bye-law 1, proposals for raising the scale of salaries of trained as well as untrained teachers. The Secretary in his letter stated that it is considered very desirable by the Committee to utilize a portion of the additional funds placed at their disposal this year towards raising the scale of salaries of trained teachers, so as to enable the Committee to improve the efficiency of the schools by securing not only a larger number of trained teachers but also trained teachers with general qualifications of a higher order. The existing scale of pay of trained teachers under the Committee is somwhat higher than the Government scale, and has been, with the sanction of the Corporation, in force for the last six years. But, owing to the heavy and growing cost of living in Bombay, it has nevertheless been found difficult to secure the services of trained teachers of high qualifications. The Committee are of opinion that the enhancement proposed by them will give qualified teachers a permanent, interest in their work, and will attract more competent and capable men to service in Bombay.

The proposed increase will entail an immediate additional expenditure of Rs. 6,000 per annum and when the teachers will have attained their maximum amount will rise to a total of Rs. 8,454.

Dr. Jehanghir J. Curseiji proposed that the letter be referred to a Committee for consideration and report.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji said no useful purpose would be served by referring the matter to a Committee when it was the opinion of their expert that the salaries of the teacher should be increased.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta said the resources of the Joint Schools Committee should be economised as much as possible in view of the fact that primary education required extension or would have to be made compulsory at no distant date. He had his sympathy with the teachers, who, he thought, should be adequately paid, but at the same time the Corporation should not discard the importantce of the question of extending primary education in the city.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil said the teachers ought to be adequately paid if they wished efficiency in their schools.

The proposition on being put to the vote was carried.

MANDAVI-KOLIWADA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

Consideration was given to a letter to the President from the Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust, forwarding copy, as follows, of the Trust's Land Acquisition Committee's report adopted by the Board and requesting that the Corporation be moved to agree to the wishes of the Board as expressed thus in that report ;—" We beg to report that the existing public streets and the Board's proposed streets and service passages, within the limits of Scheme No. VIII, are shewn in green colour and red lines respectively, on the Land Manager's plan No. M-157 of 30th May 1904. The existing public streets admeasures about 9,380 square yards, the Board's new streets about 11,942 square yards and the proposed service passages about 1,318 square yards. Thus the area of the Board's new streets is not only greater than that of the existing public streets, but the former are wider and better aligned than the latter. The retention of some of the existing public streets will materially interfere with the formation of suitable frontage plots of land abutting on the Board's new streets. Under the circumstances it is proposed that as soon as the Board have acquired all the properties and private streets, included in the scheme, and are in a position to commence the construction of the Board's new streets, the Municipality will hand over to the Board the existing public streets coloured green on plan, and take in exchange the Board's new streets when completed. This transfer of streets is proposed in the interest of both the Municipality and the Board, because while the former will secure wider and better aligned public streets than at present, the latter will be able to secure better shaped frontage plots of land, by throwing into them such portions of existing public streets as are not required for the Board's new streets. Under the circumstances we beg to recommend that the Corporation may be addressed regarding the re-arrangement of streets in the improvement area as suggested above.

On the motion of Dr. K. R. Dadachanji, the report was referred to the Municipal Commissioner for favour of remarks.

ASSESSOR TO THE TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta moved that Mr. W. A. Chambers, Architect and Surveyor, be reappointed Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal, constituted under section 48(3) of the city of Bombay Improvement Act for a further period of one year from the date of the expiry of his present appointment.

The resolution was adopted.

SIR PHEROZESHAH'S REPLY TO CORPORATION'S CONGRATULATION.

Sir Bhalchundra Kishna moved that the following letter to the President from the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, K. C. I. E. be recorded :—" I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 15th July 1904, communicating to me the congratulatory Resolution passed by the Corporation at a special meeting held on the 14th July 1904. In reply I have the honour to say that while I am conscious that nothing that we can do is beyond what we are bound to do out of our love and duty to our great and beautiful City, I cannot but be deeply grateful to the Corporation for their generous appreciation of my service, as a Councillor, and that their kindly greetings only give expression to the constant and uniform kindness and consideration which my colleagues have always extended to me."

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia drew the attention of members to the beautiful language in which Sir P. M. Mehta had couched his reply and observed that the remarks made therein ought to be engraved on the heart of every member of the Corporation. (Hear Hear).

The resolution was carried.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Consideration was given to the following resolution of the Standing Committee :—" That the letter dated the 20th May 1904, from Mr. Nadirshaw H. F. Sukhia, regarding the insufficient supply of water to the City together with the Commissioner's report thereon, No. 10134, dated the 28th June 1904, be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that a copy of the Commissioner's report be sent to Mr. Sukhia with reference to his letter."

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey moved that Dr. Sukhia be informed in the terms of the Commissioner's report.

Dr. Sukhia addressed the meeting at some length in the course of which he read the petition addressed by him to the Corporation.

The Hon Sir P. M. Mehta raised a point of order. He said a member could not ventilate his grievances by writing to the Corporation as Dr. Sukhia had done. The only way open to a councillor in such matters was to bring the subject matter of his complaint before the Corporation in the shape of a resolution. He would then be entitled to take part in the discussion of that resolution.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla said the only section under which a member could be debarred from taking part in a discussion, was section 33 (6). In his opinion Dr. Sukhia was perfectly entitled to discuss a resolution of the Standing Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said the whole subject including the report of the Commissioner was out of order and therefore Dr. Sukhia could not address them on it. In his opinion section 36 (5) was not applicable to the present case. If a ratepayers had any grievance, he could have it redressed through his representative on the Corporation but a councillor could have the same remedied by bringing forward a notice of motion.

The Hon. Mr. Dixit said if a ratepayer had any grievance he could have it remedied by addressing the Commissioner or the Standing Committee. But if the same ratepayer was a councillor he could have his grievance ventilated by giving a regular notice of motion. There was no necessity for him to write either to the Corporation or to the Municipal Commissioner. He (the speaker) was of opinion that Dr. Sukhia could not address the meeting on the motion before them.

Mr. Hormusji Vakil remarked that it was a most gagging suggestion and he never expected it from a member of the Legislative Council.

Dr. Sukhia enquired if he was to be deprived of the ordinary rights of a ratepayer on the ground that he was a councillor ? He was going to address the meeting further on the point.

When the President rose and said as he had some doubt in his mind on the point raised by some of the members he wished to take counsel's opinion on it and asked the Corporation to authorise him to do so.

Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta thereupon moved that the Commissioner be requested to take Counsel's opinion on the subject, Dr. Sukhia being allowed to state his own case.

The proposition was agreed to,

COST OF PRINTING A REPORT.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to an additional grant of Rs. 1,900 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of printing, despatching &c., the report made by Messrs G. Midgley Taylor and G. R. Strachan on the surcharging of sewers in Bombay and of certain telegrams. He said it was with a regret that he asked the Corporation to accept the charges which he considered were heavy. The report could have been printed in Bombay for less than a huadred rupees. However, as the expenditure had already been incurred, the Corporation would not grudge to sanction its payment.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin seconded the proposition, which was carried.

STORM WATER DRAINS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner on the present condition of the storm-water drains all over Bombay. The letter stated that the general condition of the storm-water drains is not good and the cement is worn out in many places allowing water to pass through the walls and to pollute the neighbouring wells. The condition of some of the smaller and newer ones is better, but even in them the cement is getting worn out. The condition of a drain cannot however be ascertained with accuracy unless the drain is laid open for its whole length, and the above remarks should therefore be understood to convey a rough idea based on observations made when the drains were being cleaned. These remarks apply more particularly to drains constructed prior to 1878 and which served the double purpose of storm-water drains and sewers. The total length of these drains is 85 miles and 1,104 yards. Besides these there are storm-water drains constructed subsequently to 1878 and their length is about 29 miles. These are generally speaking, water-tight, but there is risk of leakage in their case also in the event of the cement plastering falling away from the sides. I have stated above that the existing storm-water drain especially the older ones are not water-tight and to ascertain their real condition the whole of them would have to be opened up. It is, however needless to undertake this wholesale. If these drains cease to work as sewers as they will when the the house connections from them are severed, there will be no sewage running through them and hence there will be no leakage from them in the dry season. Leakage from them during the monsoon will not be of much importance as the surrounding soil would then be saturated. Under the circumstances it appears to me that it is unnecessary to thoroughly repair these drains and re-cement them now. When the house connections are all severed from them and leaks are discovered in them during the monsoon such portions as are found defective may be repaired and replastered."

Dr. Dinshaw Master proposed that the letter be referred for consideration and report to the Committee now sitting on the question of surcharging of the sewers. He said it was evident from the letter that the drains were in a quite unsatisfactory condition, and the Corporation ought to take some measures to repair them. It was through the faulty drains that wells in the city were polluted and filled up by the Commissioner from time to time to the great inconvenience of the public.

The resolution was adopted.

MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS.

Dr. Master proposed that the Commissioner's report on the conservancy carts and their sufficiency be recorded. The Commissioner in his report stated that the present number of scavenging and drain cleaning carts was not sufficient to cope with the increasing needs of the city. The Municipal workshops were not sufficiently well fitted and manned to cope with the growing demand for repairs and renewals of general rolling stock.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha observed that their workshops were quite inadequate to turn out sufficient number of carts. At Karachi the workshops were six times as large as those in Bombay.

The resolution was adopted.

WAUDBY ROAD WELLS.

The Corporation considered Government Resolution on the Improvement Trust's letter regarding the closing of two wells on Waudby Road. The letter from the chairman, Improvement Trust stated :—

"The Trustees have in the past received several applications for the building on lease of plots Nos. 35-A, 36 and 37 on the Waudby Road which are included in the Hornby Road plot under schedule C of their Act, and they have now again been approached with a firm offer for the lease of the whole area measuring about 3,011 square yards. But they are unable to deal with these applications owing to the refusal of the Municipal Corporation to allow the two wells thereon (marked No. 1 and 2 on the accompanying plan) to be filled in. The decision of the Corporation is contained in their Resolution No. 839 of the 25th April 1902, a copy of which and of the two Committee's therein referred to are attached, from which it will be seen that the reasons given for keeping the wells open are :—(a) That they are of the nature of religious edifices ; (b) that great value and some sanctity are attached to the wells ; (c) that it will much hurt the susceptibilities of the Hindu residents of the Northern Fort and put them to serious inconvenience if the wells be closed ; (d) that rights of private property are claimed over well No. 2.

"As regards objections (a) to (c), the Trustees do not attach any importance to the sentiment as to sanctity as it will be apparent to anybody passing by the wells that their use is not confined to Hindus, but that they are used by all classes of people, including the lowest caste of Mahars. Moreover they are a nuisance on a public highway, as they are used for washing clothes and for bathing and the view presented is unsightly and often indecent. As to rights of private property, it would seem clear that none exist, as under Section 239 of the Municipal Act of 1888 all such wells were vested in the Corporation and are under the control of the Commissioner. Government have already ordered, in Government Resolution No. 3290 of the 20th May 1903, the closing of the well that adjoined the two wells in question, and as the presence of these wells, apart from the consideration that they are a public nuisance, is preventing the Trustees from satisfying a public want and depriving them of revenue which can be devoted towards the improvement of the City, I have the honour to ask the Government will be pleased to acquire the two wells in question at the expense of the Trustees in order that they may be closed and the adjacent lands be leased

'Memoramum from the Public Works Department dated 16th June 1904 :—" Passed on to the Revenue Department with an intimation that this Department have no objection to the two wells referred to being closed."

Resolution.—The Collector of Land Revenue Customs and Opium, Bombay, should be requested to submit the requisite draft notification, under Section 6 of Act I of 1894, for the acquisition of the site of the two wells referred to in paragraph 1 of the letter from the Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust, No. 2828-A, dated 30 April 1904."

Dr. N. N. Katrak proposed that the Government Resolution be recorded.

Mr. Hormusji Vakil said the action of Government in regard to these wells was oppressive and had wounded the feelings of a large number of Hindu inhabitants of Bombay. It clearly showed the Improvement Trust was a department of Government. It was hard upon the inhabitants of Bombay whose rights had been trampled upon.

Mr. Munmohandas Ramji said a numerously signed petition was forwarded to the Trustees, it was totally ignored.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said he strongly deprecated the policy adopted by the Improvement Trust in respect of these wells. He opposed the closing of those wells at the Corporation as well as at the Improvement Trust. The other representatives of the Corporation did the same, but the Trustees carried the resolution by a majority. Government, he thought, ought not to have sanctioned the closing of these wells.

The resolution was adopted. The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

AN ORDER REVERSED.

SITTING on the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Russel, passed on the 7th ult in the suit of Jagjivan Naranjee against Nagindas Jamnadas and another. The Hon. Mr Setalvad and Mr Baptista, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw, and Co., appeared for the appellant, Nagindas Jamnadas ; and the Hon Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the respondent Jagjivan.

The Chief Justice in disposing of the appeal, spoke to the following effect. This is an appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Russell, conditionally committing the appellant to prison for not complying with certain directions contained in the decree. The principal grievance is with respect to windows which are shown on the plan as nearest to Shamsee Street. The complaint set forth in the rule is that, in contravention of the terms of the decree, the appellant has changed the position of these windows. It is quite clear that the appellant could have had these windows in strict compliance with the decree if he had made them bigger. It is not worth consideration by this Court whether, under these circumstances, the appellant should be sent to prison for doing less than what he was entitled to do. The same remark applied to window No. 23 ; because its position is of a little or of no importance to the plaintiffs, and being in a line with the other windows 4, 9, 14, and 19 it preserves symmetry. As to window No. 24 there is no contravention of the decree. That is manifest. As to window No. 25, also there has been no breach of the decree. As to window No. 26, the grievance is that no iron bars have been fixed but only fixed venetians. The appellant is, however, perfectly willing to put up iron bars, so as to keep the defendant off from the dangerous experiment of jumping on to the roof. As to widow No. 28, the grievance is that there is a single hinged door, and not a double folding door. It is clear that if judicious and judicial pressure in the lower Court had been brought to bear on the parties they would not have been here. Instead of that, the learned Judge has passed the order complained of. In my opinion, that order cannot be sustained on the ground that the facts do not disclose those conditions on which alone this Court acts in such cases. We, therefore, reverse the order of Mr. Justice Russell, with costs throughout on the respondents.

DAMAGES AWARDED TO A RAILWAY PASSENGER.

APPLICATION FOR REVIEW.

At the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji, the rule obtained by the G. I. P. Railway Company against Keshavji Isar came on for argument. It was to show cause why the judgment passed by the Judge on 14th July should not be reviewed on the ground that the defendant Company had discovered fresh evidence to the effect that Keshavji had not been dismissed from the Century, the Textile, and the Bombay Dyeing Companies owing to the injuries sustained by him on 30th March 1903 by the negligence of the defendant Company, but he was dismissed on account of misconduct. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared to show cause in the rule ; Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co, appeared to support the rule.

Mr. F. Yorke Smith, Solicitor, of the firm of Messrs. Little and Co., had filed an affidavit in support of the rule, while Keshavji Isar had filed another against it in reply.

In the course of his affidavit, Mr. Yorke Smith stated that before the hearing of the suit no information had been given to the defendant Company or its solicitors that the plaintiff Keshavji had been in the service of the three mills and his services were dispensed with by them. Up to the date of judgment neither the defendants nor their attorneys had any intimation that plaintiff's services had been dispensed with for any other reason than the one given by the plaintiff, namely, the injuries received by the accident. Mr. C. N. Wadia, partner in the firm of Messrs. Nowroji Nasarvanji Wadia and Sons, agents of three mills, had given certain information to the defendant with regard to the dismissal of the plaintiff, which was material evidence, and after the exercise of due diligence, it was not within the knowledge of the defendants, and therefore, it could not have been produced by them at the time the judgment in the suit was delivered. The annexures to the affidavit showed that on reading about the judgment in the case, Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Company wrote to Mr. Wendon, agent of the railway, who forwarded the letter to the Company's solicitors, Messrs. Little and Co. the solicitors wrote to Messrs. Wadia and Coy, who replied to them on the 20th July. Messrs. Wadia stated that the plaintiff's bill about certain hamalage charges on coals amounted to Rs. 1,081, but payment of it was stopped on 10th January 1904, and plaintiff was told that unless the dispute with the mills was settled no payment would be made to him. Keshavji did not give a proper explanation about the stamping allowance, which was the question in dispute and therefore a notice was sent to him on 20th February 1903. Complaints about the unsatisfactory manner in which the business of the three mills had been carried on during his illness had been received. Notwithstanding the injuries he had received, the mills continued to employ him and he might have been continued as muccadum for the rest of his natural life if it had not been for certain illegal gratification and which constituted the only cause of his dismissal.

The plaintiff in the course of his evidence stated in his cross-examination on 17th June 1904 by Mr. Robertson, that he had ceased to be the muccadum of the mills in question since 10th January 1904, and the agents of all these mills were Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Sons. If the defendants had exercised "due diligence," as contemplated in Section 623 of the Civil Procedure Code, the evidence which it was stated they had now discovered would have been within their knowledge and produced by them during the hearing of the suit which lasted from 17th June to 2nd July 1904. The defendants had a rapid time and opportunity to make the necessary inquiries about the cause of his dismissal. The revision of the decree the defendants now sought to obtain should therefore not be granted and their application should be dismissed. Even if the evidence now sought to be produced had been adduced by the defendants at the hearing of the suit, it would not have affected the decision of the Court as to the point of damages. He denied having received any illegal gratification from the firm of Jaga Ladha, he had denied these allegations in his attorney's letter of 24th February 1904. He attempted to obtain inspection of the account books of Jaga Ladha's firm but it was not given to him. He had offered inspection of his own books to Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Co. to satisfy them that they contained no corresponding entries about the alleged payments of the stamping allowance to him. He admitted that during his illness he had employed his brother-in-law, Bhanji Tejpal, to look after his business and if Bhanji had received gratifications he was not responsible for them. Bhanji, however, had no authority to receive such payments on his behalf, and he (the plaintiff) had no knowledge of them. For eight or nine years he had acted as muccadum, and no complaint had been made against him. Because he was laid up in bed owing to the injuries he had sustained he had to employ Bhanji for him and the direct cause of his dismissal was his injuries. The rule should therefore be discharged with costs.

Mr. Strangman having argued against the rule Mr. Robertson, in the course of his remarks said had the plaintiff stated in his evidence that Bhanji, his man was accused of defalcation the defendants would have made inquiries about the cause of the plaintiff's dismissal. Plaintiff's own evidence was that Bhanji was a trustworthy man, but now he stated he was not. This important ground was neither mentioned by the plaintiff in his evidence, nor was it disclosed in his affidavit of documents anent the letters relating to it.

The Judge said it was not a defalcation, but an improper gratification.

Mr. Robertson said it was the ground for dismissal ; the rule should, therefore, be made absolute.

Mr. Strangman said the plaintiff had admitted that he was dismissed solely on account

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUG. 5, 1904.

MUNICIPAL OLIGARCHIES.

A MAGAZINE writer takes the public to task for manifesting so little interest in the proceedings of their municipal representatives. It is a pity, he thinks, that the man, who brings his wife to book when she runs up bills over and above the weekly sum on which she is expected to maintain the house, is so unwilling to trouble himself about the statement of accounts of the borough of which he is at times proud to remember he is a citizen. The writer regards this sense of irresponsibility as one of the mental and moral maladies of the age than which few ailments have got so firm a hold upon the majority of us. If this is the case at Home, it is more so in this country, though we cannot regard it altogether as pointing towards personal degeneration and national misfortune. Most ratepaying citizens have indulged at intervals in brief orgies of abuse of their municipal rulers, when someone arouses them to the belief that the municipality is spending too much money on public works or perpetrating a job in the appointment of some municipal official. But that is a very different thing from exercising a sustained interest in municipal government. And to the absence of that sustained interest is to be attributed the gradual "weightening of the chains with which town's rulers hold its ratepayers in bandages" The traditions of one body of administrators, the writer maintains, are passed on to their successors, and though certain of these others have donned their gowns of office with an honest determination to inaugurate a new order of things, they soon find themselves swept along in the flood of liabilities from which it seems that neither they nor their constituents can extricate themselves. It is a life-like picture: an enterprise begun must be completed and one enterprise dovetails into another. The intoxication of a newly acquired dignity, including public intimacy with one's superiors in wealth, education and social importance is accountable for much sacrifice of innocence as well as of principles. What is true of English municipalities is equally true of Indian. They have had great powers given to them, which many of them have abused, and many of them will go on abusing until some means is devised of preventing it or the world turns good.

A suggestion is made that the system prevailing in San Remo should be adopted with a view to securing the desired supervision. In that little republic it is the custom to elect a learned and immaculate stranger to the second rank in the State, next after the regents. To him are committed the control of the law-courts and sundry other offices of the most eminently practical kind. His alien origin and limited term of office combine with his previous character as guarantees of his impartiality and wisdom. He is required to be wholly free from prejudices; so much so that when a San Remo young lady desires to enter a nunnery, it is his duty to go to her and endeavour to dissuade her. We would not have his duties go quite so far as that, nor have the responsibility added to those of the Municipal Commissioner. But in every municipal area of considerable size, there might be a Crown officer whose duty it would be to see that the municipalities do not exceed their powers. It is thought that the commonalty would benefit, inasmuch as it would be this official's business to work solely in their interest and he would be answerable for the delinquencies or errors to the Home Office only. In India the district Collectors exercise pretty much the supervision that the proposed officer would in England, and we might teach them a good deal in regard to municipal administration as well as in other things. Mr. Charles Edwardes, who suggests the appointment of a revising officer, gives us some interesting sketches of Municipal privileges and traditions. In the best days of the early municipalities, the mayor had to be a truly worshipful gentleman to fitly meet his liabilities. He undertook not only to govern well, but to submit to punishment like an idle or ill-dispositioned school-boy, if he governed amiss. At Hereford we find it was laid down that "we must obey our chief bailiff as one presenting the person of the King," but the burgesses who made the decree also required from the chief bailiff an undertaking that, if he refused to answer complaints, he should be proceeded against as for perjury and, if his, that is, the city's accounts were not faithfully rendered, all his goods should be seized. Still he enjoyed great privileges and the penalty for striking him was the loss of a hand.

We do not pretend to know what boroughs Mr. Edwardes has in his mind's eye when he likens the Mayor, alderman and councillors to an association of bandits who have taken possession of the council chamber by force and decided to oppress the citizens to the very limits of their endurance. All are not like that, nor are all modern boroughs like a desperate gambler at Monte Carlo. But there are some which have gone so far that they cannot, without an abject avowal of failure, either stop or recede. They are committed to a system. The money squandered and largely lost upon one enterprise must be recovered somehow, "and "hence comes the greedy and astonishing desire to take the very bread from the mouths of ratepayers by competing with them upon an unfair advantage in their own poor little industries." They engage in trade with the members of their own Corporation, though that practice is strictly against custom. That many of the municipalities are unable to manage their own affairs is well-known, and as for the integrity of the individual members of a town-council, "one must be a little more or less than human to expect it to be spotless." Opportunity, observes Mr. Edwardes, makes the thief alike with unhinged managing directors of tottering Companies, Spitalfields pick-pockets and imperial autocrats. It were vain, he thinks, for a somewhat needy town-councillor as the head of the Committee, which handles millions a year, to pray daily "Lead us not into temptation," when the temptation of innumerable feats of remunerative jobbery battered at his virtue every working day of his life. But that there are corporations of honest men, both here and at Home carefully guarding their town's interest, is indisputable and the tendency is towards their increase.

CROPS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

THE Presidency crops report, for the week ending August 2nd, reveals an unsatisfactory state of things, agricultural operations being at a standstill in every district in the Presidency in more or less degree through want of sufficient rain. The Guzerat districts have suffered particularly in this respect and in Ahmedabad more rain is urgently needed in four talukas, the sowing of bajri, jowari and cotton being retarded in Dhandhuka taluka, and jowari and pulse in Parantij taluka, while the transplantation of rice has not yet been commenced in Daskroi and Dholka talukas. Similarly more rain is needed for the transplantation of rice in four talukas of the Kaira district. In Broach more rain is urgently needed throughout the district, for cotton and other seedlings and sowing operations are retarded. More rain is needed throughout the Surat district where rice and bajri seedlings are suffering from want of sufficient moisture and sowing operations are retarded. Thana, a district which rarely suffers from an insufficient rainfall, is in much the same plight as the Guzerat districts, want of sufficient rain being felt in every taluka, except Salsette, Murbad and Mokhada. To add to the troubles of Thana agriculturists, locust hoppers have appeared in parts of four talukas. The rainfall has been deficient throughout the Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts and locusts are also reported to be lingering in both districts. In Khandesh more rain is needed for sowing almost all over the district, and locusts are doing slight damage to jowari, pulse and rice seedlings in some parts of the district. The standing crops are suffering from want of sufficient rain in parts of Nasik district where rain is generally needed, and locust hoppers have appeared in four talukas. More rain is urgently required throughout the Ahmednagar district, for kharif sowing and standing crops are suffering from want of sufficient moisture. Locusts are also reported to be doing slight damage to rice and other seedlings. The same state of things prevails in the Poona district, in parts of which the standing jowari and bajri crops are suffering from want of sufficient rain, and the sowing of kharif crop is retarded. The sowing of kharif crops is likewise retarded in six talukas of the Satara district from the same cause, and in nearly the whole of the Bijapur district. In the latter district, seedlings have been damaged by rats in one taluka and by insects in another. In Belgaum more rain is needed everywhere except in parts of two talukas. Dharwar and Kanara are the only two districts in the Presidency proper which can point to a normal condition of things.

NASIK SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

THE report for the year 1903, of the "Sanitarium for Women and Children" near the Nasik Railway Station, shows that the accommodation there has been availed of during the twelve months by seventy-one families comprising two hundred and ninety-one persons. Forty-seven European and Eurasian families, numbering 190 individuals, came to the Sanitarium for change, besides two Parsee, fifteen Hindu, three Native Christian, two Jewish families, one Mahomedan and one Portuguese. The Committee find that in May, September, October and November, they could fill double the number of cottages with applicants; at other times of the year, the demands for accommodation not being so numerous, the occupants can be allowed to remain considerably longer than the month usually allotted as the period of possession of a cottage. This privilege is highly appreciated and proves beneficial to the invalids who seek the change. The Committee are to be congratulated on the fact that no infectious illness has ever broken out in the cottages. Some of these have had moorum floors replaced by cement, and through the liberality of Captain Mitchell, two have been floored with French tiles. Mr. G. K. Lowndes has offered to be responsible for the erection of a new cottage (to cost Rs. 2,500) for the benefit of European families of small means, provided funds for two similar cottages for the same purpose are forthcoming. The Committee would like to see the great Companies, or the large Government establishments erect these, for it is from their employes that a large number of applications for cottages are now received. The audited accounts show that, although the service fees more than covered the working expenses, they were not sufficient to defray the cost of necessary repairs, or of replenishing the furniture. A special appeal brought in subscriptions amounting to Rs. 1,389 with the help of which sum repairs are now being carried out.

A GOLD COINAGE FOR INDIA.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay yesterday, the Chairman had a good deal to say on the subject of an Indian gold coinage. The attempt to put the sovereign into circulation has admittedly failed, but Mr. Ahmedbhy Habibhoy agrees with the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and other business authorities, that an Indian gold coin of a less value would have a better chance of popular acceptance. The main advantage claimed for the gold coinage, however, is that it would obviate the necessity for an increasing mintage of rupees. Mr. Ahmedbhoy doubts whether a good use has been made of the prosperity of recent years in adding to the stock of rupees in circulation, but a number of things have happened within the last six years which have compelled an increase in the popular currency. Whether it is now necessary to continue this increase, with a view to the demands of the immediate future, seems to be a question to be decided by the opinion held regarding the probable course of India's trade. Sir Edward Law calculates upon a permanent increase in the demand for rupees; but Mr. Ahmedbhoy, having regard to past experience, does not anticipate that India's present spell of commercial prosperity will be long continued. We prefer to hope that it will, but at the same time recognise the advantages of a circulating medium in keeping with the standard of value. The experience with the sovereign, however, shows that in spite of its convenience, considerable effort will be required to make a gold coin of the value of ten rupees popular.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

THE most unsatisfactory feature of the vital statistics of the city for the past week is the record of twenty-three deaths from cholera. Most of these cases are importations and represent the sequelæ of the Pandharpur fair. The bodies of dead pilgrims have been taken out of the trains at the Railway terminus, and the returns of such cases have gone to swell the mortality figures of the city. Prompt measures have been taken by the Municipal health authorities to safeguard the city from a severe visitation of a disease which has not been present here in epidemic form for about five years. It is to be feared, however, that the returns for next week will show an increased number of fatal cholera cases. Plague was slightly less fatal last week than during the preceding seven days, and the rise visible in the general mortality is more than accounted for by the number of cholera victims. There were 581 deaths as against 552 in the previous week, and 570 this time last year. Plague is only half as bad as it was a year ago, the figures for the seven days ended on Tuesday being 55, as compared with 109. Diarrhœa and dysentery were accountable for sixty deaths which is below the lustral mean for the corresponding weeks. There were 172 deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, a number also below the mean for the five years. The mortality rate was 38·93 against 38·19 a year ago. The births numbered 394, a decline as compared with the preceding week, but an increase of sixteen on the births registered in the corresponding week of last year.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Richard Amphlett Lamb, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be an additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has accepted the resignation of the Hon. Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S., of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

YESTERDAY'S "Bombay Government Gazette" contains the order made by the Bombay Government sanctioning the construction of a light railway between Neral Station on the G. I. P. Railway and the hill station of Matheran. The draft of the order has already been published.

THE heavy rains in Tibet have seriously hampered the transport service and a reduction in the number of troops may be expected the moment any settlement seems assured. This will be advisable owing to the difficulty of providing supplies.

THE Delegates from Lhassa who met Colonel Younghusband at the passage of the Brahmaputra received a letter from him which they proceeded to carry to the Dalai Lama. It is believed that this is a really serious effort on the part of the Tibetan authorities to negotiate, and that they are alive at last to the seriousness of the position. The Mission with its escort should be under the walls of Lhassa by the end of this week.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 2nd August was 581, giving a death-rate of 38·93 per annum per thousand as against 38·19 the corresponding period of last year, and 52·56 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 36 died from fevers; 55, plague; 8, small-pox; 4, measles; 23, cholera; 1, leprosy; 69, phthisis; 40, diseases of the nervous system; 108, affections of the respiratory organs; 44, diarrhœa; 16, dysentery; 44, still-born; 91, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 31; Brahmin, 14; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 0; Hindu of other caste, 293; Hindu low caste, 73; Musalman, 123; Parsee, 24; Jew, 0; Native Christian, 15; Eurasian, 2; European, 4; Negro-African, 0; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 394 as against 288, the corresponding period of last year, and 265, the average over the past five years.

THE "Daily Chronicle" tells a really good story about the late ex-President Kruger:—When the first Australian contingent arrived at Cape Town to take part in the Boer War, Mr. Kruger is said to have asked General Joubert if he knew anything about these Australians, "I only know that eleven of them once beat All England." "Good God!" cried the President, "we are lost; thirteen thousand of them have just landed."

THE "Onlooker" tells the following story:—Sometime ago Dr. Gott, now Bishop of Truro, was travelling on the Underground Railway. One of his fellow-passengers was a religious man of the aggressive type, who is always anxious for the souls of others, but has nothing in the way of a white tie to explain the fact to the world at large. Quoth the enthusiast, "Where are you going to?" Dr. Gott, with his gentle manner, answered, "To Victoria," to which his companion replied, "I'm going to Heaven." "So, I hope, am I," said the future Bishop; but "I'm going via Victoria."

A SHOCKING tragedy of superstition is reported from the village of Dorrengrund, near Prague. Some time since a young peasant girl declared that the Virgin had appeared to her very much after the manner of the apparition at Lourdes. A few days ago two daughters of a prosperous farmer at Dorrengrund visited the scene, and returned to their homes in a state of religious frenzy, which they quickly communicated to the rest of the family. On the next evening all the members of the family began singing psalms in the barnyard in a state of nudity, and ended by beating two of the young children of one of the brothers to death. They then began to torture themselves. All are now in custody.

THE feud that was developed in the House of Commons on July 8, between Mr. Healy and Mr. Redmond is of comparatively recent origin. It dates from the transaction which Mr. Redmond had with the tenants of some property in Wexford, in which he had an interest. Mr. Redmond was freely denounced at the time not only by the independent Nationalist Press, but also by Mr. Davitt, for taking advantage of the Land Act to get a higher price for the property than the United Irish League had fixed as the maximum to be paid under the Act. It is probable that Mr. Healy will hear more about the scene when he returns to Ireland. But he is hardened to abuse, and no amount of rough words will turn him from speaking his mind. What he said about Mr. Redmond's example to Irish landlords he undoubtedly believed, as he also believed in the righteousness of his cause when he went down to Galway on a famous occasion to denounce Parnell; and later when he impeached Mr. Dillon in Committee Room 15. Mr. Healy is the fated champion of unpopular causes.

GREATER GERMANY.

"THE PAN-GERMANIC DOCTRINE."

UNDER the title of "The Pan Germanic Doctrine," a study of German Political aims and aspirations, an anonymous writer publishes a volume which provides a masterly survey of the political aims and aspirations of the forward school in Germany. To those concerned with the future of the world and the large changes which, within less than a lifetime, have made the European questions seem local and petty in face of the problems of world power, no more fascinating subject can be found. The Empire of England has practically reached its limit; Russia's course of progress is mapped out and inevitable; the United States may even yet be saved from the white man's burden; but the progress of greater Germany remains a problem of uncertainty. Only through the ideals of pan-Germanism will it be possible for this fourth competitor to enter into reasonable competition in a change which has given to the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans the position once occupied by the German and Mediterranean Seas.

"ALL THE GERMANIES."

"The aim of pan-Germans," says the author, "is to revivify, reclaim, and reunite Deutschtum, distressed and alienated." Technically, writes a reviewer in the "Daily News," it is a small movement of extreme persons who fear not to make themselves ridiculous in the preaching of what appears the wildest notions of disturbance and empire. Practically, these vigorous propagandists are merely the advance guard of a policy which is gradually coming to be endorsed by the whole of the nation, and is represented by its present Emperor, the Emperor who has the foresight to discern a truth to which Bismarck was strangely blind, that the future of the world belongs to the sea powers. "Germans have an uncomfortable feeling of isolation, a feeling that the world is being parcelled up by others while they are destined to look on with empty hands." This feeling, combined with the necessities of trade and the continual pressure of the poor populations for the means of subsistence, is the feeling which is pressing forward the idea of a world empire, maintained in security by a great fleet, and linked by commercial ties with the motherland at home.

"Pan-Germanism arose almost naturally," says the author, "from excess of national vitality, from the new consciousness of power derived from union." The Transvaal war enormously increased its appeal, and though now there is reaction, and the average German does not want to be troubled with political problems, the work is being carried on underground, and all the rapid changes of things are making for its triumph. Led by the professors, Pan-Germanism emphasises, in and out of season, the tragedy of the loss to the German race which comes from the departure of the emigrant and his absorption in alien civilizations.

"Looking into the future they see a huge Russian Empire stretching over the whole of North Asia, barring the entry to German goods; a self-sufficient American Continent, with unlimited economic possibilities, threatening the European market; finally, they see a self-contained British Empire, which taxes the foreigner's trade, in efficient occupation of one-fifth of the entire surface of the earth. Behind the tradesman must stand the navy. The house that Bismarck built is not large enough to harbour all. It must be the aim of Germans to find room for them elsewhere."

"Our Patriotic idiots," Professor Mommsen termed the pan-Germans just before his death. The author gives no such judgment. Were he a German, the writer confesses, he would most certainly either be a Pan-German or a Socialist.

"Were he rich, doubtless he would be a Pan-German: were he poor, doubtless a Socialist. Both Socialism and Pan-Germanism are extreme movements of liberation. The one is international, an economic movement; the other intensely national, a political one. The victory of the one is the death of the other. But both lead to freedom. They are the two great problems of the future in Germany."

This book surveys the whole problem in Germany itself in the allied countries of the German race, and in the experimental efforts abroad to create a larger Deutschtum. At home the Pan-German League, with its newspaper without humour (and all great movements of successful change have been without humour), and its few members of the Reichstag, does not seem a very formidable affair. It is intensely hostile to England, and envious of her commercial success, and it is maintaining a very active propagandism of discontent with Germany's present position and of exaltation of the national idea. The author sees nothing to despise, but a subject of profound importance, in this little Pan-German League.

"The Pan-German League is, strictly speaking, a political sect of agitators, consisting of little more than some 20,000 members with an organ which few Germans who are not members of the League ever think of looking at. People laugh at it; Professor Mommsen called them "idiots." They are likened to schoolboys. Look at the movement closely—above all, study it on the spot; compare what Pan-Germans do and say with what the modern German says and does, and what the Government says and does, and involuntarily the student asks himself, "In what forsooth, but in proportion and outward expression does Pan-Germanism differ from the rational Imperialism of modern Germany?"

AUSTRIA, HOLLAND, DENMARK.

Over the border in Austria pan-Germanism is exhibited rampant, fighting for its life against the Slav and the ideals of pan-Salvism, and determined when the ultimate break up of the middle kingdom arrives that the German portions of the empire shall from one part of a State reaching from the Baltic to the Adriatic.

More pressing, perhaps, than the problem of Austria is that of Holland with its coveted ports and commerce and the East India Empire. And the question of the future of Holland is one of the subjects most discussed in the literature of pan-Germanism. At present attention is concentrated on effort towards working for Holland to enter the German Zollverein, and the raising of customs duties in Helland is regarded with joy in the German camp. It is even considered hopeful that England's abandonment of Free Trade may drive Holland into a similar course, which ultimately must end in economic union with Germany.

"If Holland were to go over to Protection, she would be practically obliged to grant Germany special favoured treatment in order to maintain the status quo in her commercial relations. And once she entered into a special economic compact with Germany she could never recede, and the basis for complete union would be established. For it is obvious that so long as Holland adheres to Free Trade there is little likelihood of an economic rapprochement with Germany, whose Protectionist proclivities are growing yearly more marked. Convergence, therefore, can only be stimulated by similarity in the fiscal policies of both countries."

GERMANY BEYOND THE SEA.

It is when he passes from this old Europe to activities in the larger world outside, that he is able to see the most marked and sensational changes. There is the marvellous progress of German influence in Turkey and Asia Minor; the growth of shipping and commerce and the medicinal and military schools. There is, above all, that most facinating of all large problems at present unsolved, the future of South America with the growth of the German Colonies in South Brazil, which are creating a greater Germany beyond the sea. An interesting account is given in this book of those distant communities still maintaining the national civilization, the songs and traditions and churches and beerhouses and choral societies of the Fatherland. Fresh blood pours in, the settlers are healthy, and blessed with large families. Little by little this community of Germans has grown until now it has become a flourishing settlement, a veritable State within the State. Here is the necessity for the strong navy, and here, in conflict with America's maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, is one of the angry spots prescient of a future Armageddon.

"Seven years ago," the author concludes, "the people were timid, the idea of world politics strange, the Government cautiously progressive." To-day it is the Government which is timid, the people who demand progress. "The initial work of the pan-Germans is done. They have inoculated the public; they lie now on the heights awaiting the result." That result is going to be one of the great factors in the changes of the world during the coming century.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

SUFFERINGS OF THE TROOPS.

PORT ARTHUR'S PERIL.

THE TOMUCHENG FIGHTING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

Tomucheng, where the fighting took place on Saturday and Sunday, is identical with Simucheng.

General Kuropatkin reports that he withdrew from Haicheng unmolested by the Anhanchang road which is west of the railway and nearly half way to Liao-yang.

Though carts were provided to carry the coats and kit, the troops suffered terribly from the heat and a considerable number of sunstrokes took place.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Reuter wires from Chifu that refugees who left Port Arthur on the 2nd instant report that fighting, which abated on the night of the 28th ultimo, has not subsided completely. The Japanese were repulsed, but by no means beaten. The losses were of the heaviest on both sides.

The Russians declare that the fortress will never fall, but they expect that scarcely a building will be left in the city.

The Russian fleet from its anchorage shelled the advancing Japanese.

Advices from Washington state that the United States Government is corresponding with the Russian and other Governments relative to the Russian seizures of shipping. Under no circumstances will America recede from the doctrine that food-stuffs, not directly intended for the belligerent Army or Navy, cannot be regarded as contraband.

General Kuropatkin has ordered all useless civil elements to be removed from Harbin in order to prepare winter quarters for the Army.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that it is reported in military circles that General Kuropatkin has decided to evacuate Liao-yang shortly, though not without fighting.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay received the following telegram on Wednesday night from his Government :—

The Tomucheng attacktng army reports : The attack commenced on 30th July on the enemy occupying the strongly entrenched heights around Tomucheng, fifteen miles south-east from Haicheng.

Fierce fighting occupied the whole day. On 31st July, our left having expelled the enemy before them, we threatened the rear and main body of the enemy, who thereupon was compelled to retreat during the night toward Haicheng.

The enemy, under General Alexcieff, consisted of two divisions of infantry and seven batteries of artillery.

We captured six field-guns and some prisoners Our casualties were near four hundred. The enemy left 150 corpses on the field.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BATTLE OF THE BOILERS.

Water Tubes Recommended.

LONDON, AUGUST 3

In submitting the final report of the Committee on Naval boilers, Admiral Dornvile, the Chairman, admits that recent experience with the Bellevilles in the Mediterranean fleet was most favourable. The earlier Bellevilles were badly constructed and used. The report, however, still finds the Bellevilles undesirable and recommends the two watertubes of Babcock and Wilcox, and Yarrow large tube, as satisfactory for battleships and cruisers without cylindricals.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The County Championship.

Kent has beaten Essex by 220 runs.

Gloster has beaten Sussex by 160 and Notts has beaten Surrey by two wickets.

The matches, between Yorkshire and Lancashire, Worcester and Warwickshire, and Leicester and the South Africans, were all drawn.

The following is the position of the County Championship table up-to-date :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Per cent.
Lancashire	20	15	0	5	15	100·00
Yorkshire	20	8	1	11	7	77·77
Notts	17	7	3	7	4	40·00
Kent	13	6	3	4	3	33·33
Sussex	17	4	3	10	1	14·28
Leicestershire	14	5	4	5	1	11·11
Middlesex	11	4	4	3	0	00·00
Warwickshire	12	4	4	4	0	00·00
Derbyshire	11	5	7	4	−2	−13·33
Gloucestershire	12	3	5	4	−2	−25·00
Somerset	13	4	8	1	−4	−33·33
Surrey	20	4	9	7	−5	−38·46
Worcestershire	13	2	6	5	−4	−50·00
Essex	16	3	9	4	−6	−50·00
Hampshire	12	1	9	2	−8	−80·00

GARDEN PARTY AT RAJKOT.

HONOURING THE AGENCY ENGINEER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, AUGUST 4.

A garden party was given yesterday afternoon by the Staff in honour of Mr. H. S. Davis, the Agency Engineer, Kathiawar, who is going home on leave. The Agent to the Governor and other Europeans with Parsees and native gentlemen to the number of about 600 responded to the invitation to be present. The party was given in the Talitana Utara, and tea, fruits, sweetmeats, attar, gulabs and pan supari were served, the proceedings passing off with entire success.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

ACCIDENT IN THE FIELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 4.

The Poona and Kirkee Hounds met at Aundh to-day. A large field turned out, including Lord Lamington, Messrs. Enthoven, Lucas and Sheppard, Colonels Henderson, Bull, Carter, Channer, Owen, Lucas and the usual strong contingent of gunners There were also a good many R. A. non-commissioned officers. Amongst the ladies were Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Carter, Lady Cox, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Beatty, Miss Anderson Mrs. Percival, Mrs. Sheringham, Mrs. Jameson and Mrs. Parry. A chill and drizzly morning gave promise of a good day. Near the Botanical Gardens nothing could be found and the master tried on the north side of the park where a brace of Jacks were speedily viewed. One Jack broke back across the road into the Botanical Gardens. Hounds were at fault on the road and Major Chesney's "View Haloa" caused the master to try back. Hounds were soon on the Jack and a line was made towards Bhamburda field, riding hard. Here the scent failed and the Jack beat them close to where he did the same thing on the opening meet. The master then tried back to the Botanical Gardens where a Jack was viewed breaking back. The master then tried towards Ganeshkhind which proved blank.

In getting into the Government enclosure, Mr. Enthoven had a very nasty fall over wire. For a moment or two the accident looked very serious as both horse and rider were mixed up, but Mr. Enthoven escaped with a bad cut on the face. Hounds got on the line for a few minutes and ran fast to the top of the hill. As the sun was getting hot, the hounds were sent back.

A PURDAH PARTY IN POONA.

Mrs. Mirza Abbas Baig gave a Purdah party this evening in the residence of Mr. Narayanjee Dwarkadas which was kindly lent for the occasion. Amongst those present were :—H. E. Lady Lamington, Lady Gertrude Molyneaux, Her Highness Maharani of Baroda, Her Highness the Begum of Janjira, Princess Indra Raja, Lady Jehangier C. Jehangier, Miss Fulton, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Younghusband, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Pym, Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. Percival, Mrs. Butler, the ladies of H. H. the Aga Khan's family, Mrs. Edwardes, Mrs. Naranjee Dwarkadas, Mrs. Anandji Nandjee, Mrs. Giles, Miss Heaton, Mrs. D'Alessio, Mrs. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Mrs. Talyarkhan, Mrs. Khandalevalla, the Misses Bernard, Mrs. Khambatta, Miss Fyzee, Mrs. Brander, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. De Mello, Miss French, Mrs. A. Raste, Mrs. S. Purandhare and several others. The pipers of the 93rd Highlanders played a selection of Highland music on the ground. The guests began to depart shortly after seven.

MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

MADRAS AUGUST, 4.

A heavy fall of rain yesterday evening flooded the hockey ground at Chepauk and prevented the final match, the Madras Hockey Tournament between the M. C. C. and the Leicesters being played. The Captains of the two teams inspected the ground and decided that play was impossible. The game will be played to-morrow.

A RANGOON DIVORCE SUIT.

DECREE "NISI" CONFIRMED.

RANGOON, AUGUST 4.

A full Bench to-day confirmed the decree "nisi" passed by the Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma in favour of Mrs. Isabella May Driscoll in her divorce proceedings against her husband, Lieut.-Colonel D. P. Driscoll, of South African fame.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

A SUSPECTED ANARCHIST CLUB.

COLOMBO, AUGUST 4.

The Australian papers just received here state :—The secretary and several members of an Italian gymnastic club at Trieste have been arrested in consequence of a sensational discovery having been made by the police.

A search of the club's premises revealed the fact that a number of bombs and a quantity of explosives were stored in the rooms.

The organization is described by the authorities as a hotbed of anarchism.

PADEREWSKI INDISPOSED.

M. Padrewski, who is at present at Melbourne, suffering from nervous prostration, has been ordered complete rest.

CHOLERA IN PERSIA.

TERRIBLE MORTALITY IN TEHERAN.

Terrible stories from Teheran are to hand concerning the ravages of Asiatic cholera.

The mortality from the epidemic is frightful, as many as 900 deaths occurring in one day.

Corpses accumulate faster than the undertakers can bury them.

Europeans in the city and its vicinity are abandoning their business and properties, and fleeing to the mountains.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

ITS RAVAGES AT BARSI.

A Sholapur correspondent writes :—The homeward traffic of the Pandharpur pilgrims ceased last Sunday, and the congestion has been removed. Mr. Muirhead, the General Traffic Manager of the G. I P. Railway and the other railway officials returned to their respective head-quarters on Monday. The fair has left in its wake the dread epidemic of cholera, and it is reported that there are at present about 500 cases of cholera under treatment in a special camp, which has been opened at Barsi. Dr. Coghill, the popular Civil Surgeon of Sholapur, is personally attending to all matters, assisted by several hospital assistants.

Several cases of cholera are reported to have occurred in Sholapur City, and a couple of cases have also been found in the proximity of the railway station.

In Bombay up through passenger trains arriving from the South-East section of the G. I. P. Railway, and all third class passengers continue to be closely inspected. Already the number of cases of cholera in Bombay for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. declined yesterday to three attacks and three deaths. Two out of this number are importations from Pandharpur. The desease among the imported cases is chiefly confined to the Mochi, Koli and Mahratta castes, inhabiting the poorer localities in the native town. With the prompt action taken by the Health Department and the abatement in the number of attacks the disease is expected to be quickly stamped out.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

The plague mortality throughout India continues slowly to increase owing to the growing mortality in Western India. Last week, the Bombay Presidency reported 1,648 deaths, Bombay city 58, Mysore State 629, Hyderabad State 203, Madras Presidency 325 Bengal 129, Calcutta 6, United Provinces 101, the Punjab 53, Central Provinces and Berar 28 and Central India seven.

P. W. D. POSTINGS.

Mr. K. Venkataraman Iyer is posted as Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

Mr. Yates is confirmed as Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway.

An exchange of posts is ordered between Mr. Hindmarsh, officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, and Mr. Biernacki officiating Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

ENTERIC FEVER IN BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, AUGUST, 4

Major Elgee, who has been dangerously ill of enteric fever, is now out of danger. There are 46 cases of this fever here ; but the rate of mortality happily is very low, only 3 deaths having occurred so far.

THE ACCIDENT TO LIEUT. CAMPBELL-ROGERS.

Lieut Campbell-Rogers, 64th Pioneers, who sustained injuries in consequence of a chemical explosion, has recovered, but has lost the use of one eye and partial use of the other.

THE ACTING RESIDENT OF MYSORE.

Mr. Tucker, acting British Resident, returned from his first visit to the Maharajah at Mysore this morning.

A SOLDIERS' CLUB AT BANGALORE.

A project for the establishment of a Soldiers' Club in Bangalore is rapidly nearing completion. It is to be open to British soldiers of all arms of the service of and below the rank of Corporal, and is to be managed by a committee of soldiers supervised by the commanding officers of Corps ex-officio. The Club is to be catered for by Messrs Spencer and Company and a fund is being formed to acquire a building and a recreation ground for itself. For the present it is to be located in a large private bungalow.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

Major H. Hudson, is appointed second in command of the 19th Lancers.

Major Anderson, West Riding Regiment, is appointed Deputy Assistant, Adjutant General of Instruction, temporarily at Bangalore.

Lieutenant Graham Thomas Walters Olver, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Thomas James Brewin, Basil Allen Dubois and Albert Glen Fraser, gentlemen, to be Second-Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Burke, M.B., I. M. S., acts as Civil Surgeon, Poona, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. H. Henderson, F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. T. Collie, M.B. (Aberd.), C.M., I. M. S., acts as Surgeon, Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, in addition to his own duties, until relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H Burke, M.B., I. M.S.

Honorary Lieutenant Charles Veale, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Public Works Department, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 28th November 1903.

LIDDIARD'S AMERICAN ENTERTAINERS,

Last night an excellent variety entertainment of the American type was given in the Gaiety Theatre by Liddiard's and Ross' entertainers. The artistes are clever and the audience last night thoroughly enjoyed the show. Mr. Alfred Foster sings tenor ballads, Misses Irene Vivian, Daphne Rowe, Hilda Wilson, and Bessie Young sing and dance most effectively, the Banvard Brothers introduce a novel acrobatic turn in song and dance, and Messrs. Chas Doolan, Will Harley and Bert Flatt supply the humorous element. The latter gives a clever instrumental performance filled out with really humorous patter of a Yankee type. Of the ladies' contributions, Miss. Bessie Young's character songs were received with great favour and the dancing of all was greatly applauded. One of the features of the entertainment is the performance by Mr. Ward, a coon impersonator of great skill. The programme also includes a genuine Cake Walk,—no half hearted affair—by members of the Company, and last night it was received with great applause. Not the least enjoyable feature of the entertainment is the orchestra which is strong and well conducted. There was a good audience last night, but the performance will be repeated to-night when it may be expected the merits of the show will be much more appreciated. The theatre has been greatly smartened in appearance for the time the Liddiards occupy it.

THE DALLAS COMPANY.

"CHINESE HONEYMOON"

THE Dallas Company gave another bright and attractive rendering of the popular "Chinese Honeymoon" to a fairly large and enthusiastic audience at the Novelty Theatre last night. Mr. Rees as the Emperor Hang Chow, Mr. Haydn as the Lord High Chancellor, and Mr. Ritter Riley as the Lord High Admiral, were all again excellent, and most mirth-provoking, while Mr. Jamie Dallas as "Mr. Pineapple," was as before a host in himself, and in that inimitable patter song "That Happy Land" fairly brought down the house. Miss Ernestine Walter as the languishing "Soo Soo" scored again a decided success, being admirably supported by her fascinating little maids of honor. Miss Bertha Hunter as "Mrs. Pineapple" achieved another success, also well seconded by her three pretty bridesmaids, and Miss Grace Desmond made the most of the part of an official mother-in-law. The part of the waitress, "Mi-Mi" was well sustained by Miss Violet Frampton, while Miss Alice Wade as the sprightly "Fi Fi," roused the audience to enthusiasm. The singing was good throughout and the dancing excellent, in particular the famous Dance Fantastique danced in excellent style by Miss Amy Bailey. The members of the chorus, supers and all did their best to make the piece go with a swing, the music being given in good time and with much spirit by the effective little Orchestra under the able leading of Mr. Fleming Vallance, and the Company may certainly congratulate themselves on another excellent performance, a great boon in this wet weather.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

MR. E. SANDS acts as City Magistrate, Karachi, vice Mr. A. E. Cumming, pending further orders. Mr. Sands is also appointed a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. J. M. Payne has been appointed to act as Coroner of Bombay, during the absence of Mr. P. Byrne on leave, with effect from 1st June.

Lieutenant M. M. Carpendale, 36th Jacob's Horse, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant V. G. Menzies.

The services of Captain d'A. C. Brownlow, Cantonment Magistrate of Quetta, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

Major J. A. Houison-Craufurd, 125th Napier's Rifles, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednagar, in addition to his Military duties, vice Captain C. J. Cumberlege.

The following promotions are made, vice Mr. E.V. Mackay, retired :—Mr. L. H. Spence to be First Grade Superintendent of Police. Mr. W. L. B. Souter to be Second Grade Superintendent of Police. Mr. W. A. Dubois to be Third Grade Superintendent of Police. Mr. J. W. Fellowes to be Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police. Mr. W. G. Clabby to be Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police. Mr. F. C. Griffith to be First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police. Mr. G. S. Wilson to be Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. R. P. Barrow, I. C. S., acts as Chief Collector of Customs and Collector of Salt Revenue in Sind, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 20th July during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. H. Aitken, B.A.

Mr. G. D. Panse, Collector of Kanara, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks with effect from date of relief by Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., on return to duty of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, M.A.,(Oxon.),Bar.-at-Law, I.C.S., acts as Collector of Karara and Member and President of the District Local Board during the absence on leave of Mr. G. D. Panse.

Mr. A. G. Wright, M.A., Educational Inspector, Sind, is granted privilege leave for 28 days from the 22nd July.

Mr. Wright, on the expiry of the privilege leave is deputed on special duty in connection with the Conference regarding the School Final Examination to be held in the current month.

Mr. P. Wren, M.A., (Oxon), acts as Educational Inspector in Sind during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. G. Wright.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I. C. S., is appointed Compiler of the General Administration Report for 1903-1904.

RUSSIA, INDIA AND THE AMIR.

THE Russian papers announce with feelings of open satisfaction that 600 miles of the new railway from Orenburg to Tashkent have been opened for traffic, which means that trains are running two-thirds of the way to the terminus in Central Asia. The remainder of the line is nearly finished and the through journey will be possible in the autumn. The railway is purely a strategical one, the object being to have a line alternative to the Transcaspian Railway, in case of the "advance" upon India through Afghanistan and the Pamir region. The announcement that the line is nearing completion is made much of in several of the Russian newspapers, which have angrily attacked England for her alliance with Japan. It is quite true that when Tashkent is placed in direct communication with Orenburg the strategical position in Central Asia will be very materially altered, but this is not likely to cause any alarm in India. The changed conditions have been forseen and are being provided against. Not until the Russians have built a railway from Tashkent to the Oxus, north of Mazar-i-Sharif will they be able to mobilise and maintain any large army moving into Afghan Turkistan, and the country through which such a line would pass is not an easy one to negotiate. The moral of the whole story is that Afghanistan must always be on the alert keeping a close watch upon Russian movements, not only in the direction of Herat but also in that of Mazar-i-Sharif. If the Amir's army were properly organised and officered an invading force would be held up at the outset : but though the material is good and the men are armed with breechloaders, the officers are hopelessly ignorant of the art of modern warfare.

This brings us to the consideration of a very old subject : in what way can the Afghan army be really made efficient without arousing the distrust of the Amir and his subjects ? Many years ago it was suggested that picked officers and drill instructors from the Indian service should be lent to the Amir, with a view to instructing his forces. Their duties would be to impart knowledge to the officers and to teach the rank-and-file a certain amount of drill and musketry. But Abdur Rahman would have none of such a proposal : neither did he show the least desire to send officers and men to India to be thoroughly trained with our troops. The latter scheme was the more feasible of the two, and it is to be regretted that it was never given a trial. If smart and intelligent Afghans had been sent to the Punjab Command there to be attached to regiments or batteries for two or three years, they would have benefited enormously and they could have returned to their own country fully capable of raising the efficiency of the Amir's regular forces. They would have been sure of a welcome during their stay in India, and the scheme would probably have had the effect of improving our relations with Afghanistan. It is not even now too late to re-open the subject, and the Amir might well consider the advantages of taking the initiative in the matter. He has an able and enlightened counsellor in Sirdar Abdul Kudus, and there is less fanatical suspicion of British policy than there was fifteen or twenty years ago. The danger which must always menace Afghanistan from the expansion of Russian power in Central Asia is perfectly well understood at Kabul in these days, and it is imperative upon the Ruler of the country to make his army as efficient as possible. The Amir can have no illusions in the case, and if his personal interest in the scheme mentioned can be secured, it might well have a chance of coming into operation.—"Pioneer."

BELGAUM NOTES.

BELGAUM, writes our correspondent, has settled down once more to a quite life, though certain energetic spirits, their appetites whetted by the recent whirl of gaiety, in which we lived, have gone off to enjoy the Bellary week. The monsoon still continues weak here, and this, though a matter of congratulation to most of the station, is looked on with anxiety by several of the Civilians, as more rain is urgently needed in the districts and already rumours of crop failures are beginning to circulate.

Last Saturday saw a close match on the golf links—Civilians versus Military, the former winning a keenly contested match by one point. There have been several station games of football and hockey lately, and it is greatly to the credit of Belgaum that two full fifteen of Sahibs can be got to turn out for a game of Rugby football.

Rumours of more theatricals are in the air, the energetic organiser this time being Miss Pearson, backed up by a company which I am told is to comprise practically all the spinsters in the station.

The Warwicks held their cross country run last week for which a field of some 50 turned out. The times made were excellent, the winner completing the 10 miles in very little over one hour, and being closely followed home by some fifteen more runners.

IN California the ranchmen harvest hay with a giant fork, which travels over vast fields and piles up stacks as large as Broadway business buildings. California has an area of 150,000 square miles and a greater acreage of hay, wheat, and other grains, fruit, and vegetables than any other State in the Union. In order to harvest these vast crops California relies on huge machines. It is estimated that a big California hay fork will harvest a whole acre in the same time that an ordinary pitchfork in the hands of an ordinary farmer would clear a square rod.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL MEETING YESTERDAY.

THE thirty-seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the Bank premises, Fort Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy presiding.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors in their report to the shareholders stated :—The transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 8,82,966-11-10, to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year. Rs. 3,27,183-4-10, making together. Rs. 12,10,153-9-8, which they have decided to apply as under :—In payment of a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free from income-tax, Rs. 6,00,000 ; transferred to fund for losses Rs. 2,00,000 ; transferred to dead stock, Rs. 50,000 ; bonus to staff and pension fund Rs. 40,000 ; and carried forward, Rs.3,20,153-8. The value of money ruled unusually low during the half-year. The maximum bank rate was seven per cent. for a period of fourteen days only in February, while the average rate was 5153 per cent., which is the lowest average for the corresponding period of the year since 1895. The directors have transferred the sum of Rs. 2,00,000 to the fund for losses as a provision against losses that may occur hereafter. All outstanding bad or doubtful debts have been fully provided for. During the half-year the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong was appointed a director in place of Mr. J Fairclough resigned, and Mr. Marshall F. Raid was appointed to succeed Mr. H. Courtenay Wright on the board on the departure of the latter for Europe. The directors who retire by rotation are Mr. S. M. Moses and Mr. William Greaves, both of whom are eligible for re-election. The shareholders will have to elect auditors for the coming year and to fix their remuneration. The present auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

The auditors in their report to the shareholders stated :—"We have completed the audit of the Bank's accounts for the half-year ended 30th June last. We counted and examined the cash on hand as at the close of business on that date, and checked the closing accounts of the branches with their relative ledgers at head office and found them correct. The securities held on account of the reserve fund, and investments, also these held against advances and deposited by constituteats for safe custody, agree with their registers. The balance sheet has been thoroughly checked by us with the books and documents relating thereto, and contains a full and fair statement of the Bank's true position at the close of the half-year."

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman said : Gentlemen, I desire with your permission, to offer a few remarks on one or two of the events of the past year, of general interest before formally asking you to approve of the accounts now submitted. The past year has been a remarkable one in various ways. In the first place, I beg to direct your attention to the immense increase in the value of the external trade of India. The figures for each of the past five years are as follows:—

IMPORTS.

	Merchandise. Rs.	Treasure. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1899-1900	70,71,18,000	20,95,85,000	91,67,03,000
1900-01	76,27,74,000	16,43,35,000	92,71,14,000
1901-02	81,51,89,000	19,51,83,000	101,16,72,000
1902-03	78,78,74,000	25,25,57,000	104,04,31,000
1903-04	84,80,82,000	29,14,43,000	113,95,25,000

EXPORTS.

	Merchandise. Rs.	Treasure. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1899-1900	108,97,61,000	7,95,00,000	116,92,61,000
1900-01	107,96,93,000	7,47,44,000	114,34,34,000
1901-02	124,46,48,000	8,46,25,000	132,92,73,000
1902-03	128,81,53,000	8,81,00,000	137,62,53,000
1903-04	153,15,73,000	5,97,98,000	159,13,71,000

It will be seen that the value of the merchandise exported last year exceeded the value of that imported by no less a sum than Rs. 68 crores which is a balance that we can view with satisfaction, and including the transactions in treasure the balance is Rs. 46 crores. The balance of trade in years gone by has been a very fluctuating and uncertain quantity, and, not infrequently it has not sufficed to meet India's obligations. But this year the fortunes of India have been in the ascendant. Whether we are on the threshold of a new era of larger trade balances remains to be seen and meanwhile it would be well to make a judicious use of such prosperity when it falls to us. I am not at all sure that the gains of the past year have been wisely appropriated as I shall endeavour to show presently. From an examination of the trade returns it appears that we have been mainly indebted for the unusual prosperity of the year to the demand for Indian wheat and cotton. Now, while it is very gratifying to see the trade of India advancing with gigantic strides, the fact that the

HIGHLY FAVOURABLE TRADE BALANCE

just mentioned has been attained chiefly by reason of an exceptional demand for wheat and cotton is a circumstance to which due weight should be attached. There has been a general improvement on both the import and export sides of the account. But, if there had not been an unusual demand for wheat and cotton, the balance of trade would not have been specially remarkable, although, no doubt, it would still have been satisfactory. Now, I need scarcely say that no dependence can be placed on a continuance of the demand for either Indian wheat or cotton on the same extended scale. Indeed, for the sake of our local industries, we, in Bombay, hope to see less cotton exported and more utilized locally than was the case during the past season. And, although the demand for wheat still continues, past experience tells us that it cannot be relied on as a permanency. During the last twenty years, there has only been one year when the demand equalled and exceeded the exports of the past year, namely, 1891-92. Under those circumstances we can hardly venture to hope for an early repetition of such satisfactory returns.

THE RUPEE COINAGE.

As a result of this enormous trade there have been huge imports of sovereigns, leading to very large additions of fresh rupees to the circulation, and it is to the investment of so large a portion of the trade balances in this particular form that leads me to think a good use has not been made of the prosperity which has come to India. This is a subject which, we know, has been engaging the attention of the Government of India, but I doubt whether it has received that general attention which it merits at the hands of the public. The Hon. Sir Edward Law mentioned in his last Financial Statement that during the past four years there had been fresh issues of rupees to the extent of 21 1-3 crores, of which nearly half appears to have been coined during last year That is an enormous addition to our silver currency in such a short period and is in curious contrast to the policy which was contemplated about six years ago when it was proposed to reduce the quantity of rupees in circulation by selling considerable sums as bullion. Nowhere else do we find such large additions being made to a token currency as in India. But they are viewed without serious concern. Indeed in some quarters it appears to be held that annual increases to the rupee circulation are normal and necessary. I do not think there is any solid foundation for such an idea. It cannot in the nature of things be really necessary to provide more currency year after year, and still less so, token currency. Annual or other periodical increases are no more required than similar increases to the subordinate silver or copper coinage. When gold comes in, it should be kept in the form of gold so as to render the currency automatic and adjustable to requirements. The silver currency can scarcely be said to possess those qualities. During the past year, the additional rupee coinage was necessitated by the arrival of sovereigns in unusual volume. As the general public had not been accustomed to the use of sovereigns and the circulation could not absorb them, there was apparently no other course open but to convert the gold into rupees. That was an unfortunate alternative, as more silver coins were certainly not needed for trade purposes. What, however, appears to me to require attention is the apparent intention to continue to convert imported sovereigns into rupees without regard, apparently, to any consideration as to whether or not there are already sufficient supplies in circulation. The Hon Sir Edward Law in his last Budget Statement announced the intention of Government "in view of a probably permanent increase in demands for rupees during the winter season to increase the standard of the stock of silver coin which is has hitherto been considered sufficient to hold in the Currency Reserve at the beginning of October and further to take permanent measures to enable a rapid addition to be made to that stock without the risk of delay in importing silver bullion for coinage." And during the last few weeks the Mints have been occupied in coining silver of the value of £500,000 presumably in pursuance of this previously expressed intention. Now, it remains to be seen whether the country will be favoured with a continuance of high trade balances associated with larger imports of gold. Past experience does not encourage us to expect a long continued spell of such favours. But, in case more gold does come, it may be useful to recall the fact that

THE IMPORT OF SOVEREIGNS

last year came in settlement of the balance of trade and did not prove that rupees were scarce. The imports were a sign that imports of goods had not, for the time being, kept up with the exports, and were unconnected with a deficiency or superfluity of currency. There has been nothing, so far as I am aware, to show that there has been of late any dearth of the circulating medium, or that it is likely to be short in the early future. And the policy of minting new rupees to be exchanged for imported sovereigns appears to me to be open to serious question. Rather than use gold for further purchases of silver as intended it would seem to be desirable to endeavour first to purchase rupees. Gold is being paid for silver.

(Continued on page 6.)

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Military Problems in France.

RUSSIA AND THE TWO YEARS' SERVICE.

THE NATIONAL FETE.

PARIS, JULY 15.

THOUGH it was a foregone conclusion, the passage of the Two Years' Military Service Bill through the Chamber is an event of the greatest importance. The fact that it secured the enormous majority of 517 against 43 is proof of the interest with which the country regards the measure. While English readers, happy in the voluntary system, will be inclined to sympathise with this country in its endeavour to mitigate the "blood tax," and while military experts are by no means agreed that the army, as a whole, will be any the worse for the change, there are certain reservations to make from an enthusiastic approval of the bill as it has left the Palais Bourbon. The measure has been so much altered by the Second Chamber that it will have to be returned to the Senate, whence it came, for reconsideration at the hands of the Committee on Army Reform. That means a considerable delay before the new regulation can be promulgated as a State law ; hence a great disappointment among the young men who hoped to benefit this year by its provisions. Two amendments by the Deputies are of an important and far-reaching character. The one suppresses the thirteen days' training of the reserve of officers, and considerably curtails the period during which the reservists may be called up ; the other imposes the two years' service in the ranks upon those who are entered as students at the military schools.

In the first case, the suppression of the annual fortnight of the "territorials" is regarded by military men, and, indeed, by General Andre himself, as a grave error, which would be speedily revealed in the event of a mobilisation, in which officers would be called to command troops of whom they knew nothing. The other portion of the same subject, the calling up of the Reserves, has been grievously mishandled by the representatives of universal suffrage. Under Socialistic pressure the Chamber introduced a clause stipulating that reservists should not be compelled to rejoin the colours either during harvest or vintage. That cuts off from the military year the period between July 1 and November 1, during which time, of course, occur the manœuvres, designed as much in the interest of the reserve as of the active army. The clause which imposes service upon young men who are going to become officers may also be regarded as a pure piece of Socialism, as to which the Senate is sure to have something to say. When the bill again finds its way to the Palace of the Bourbons, the Deputies, refreshed by sea breezes and mountain air, may be in a better mood to appreciate the doubtful wisdom of their improvements in the text of the Senators. In any case, this passage between the Houses must consume time and the cherished wish of M. Combes that he should place the law on the Statute book before the long vacation will not be realised.

In the course of the voluminous debate, at least one suggestion, emanating from a M. Raiberti, merits extraction, if only for the light it throws on problems now occupying Army reformers in England. M. Raiberti's proposal is, briefly, "A nation in arms." He would have a standing army of a hundred thousand men placed on the frontier, where they ought to be if the defence of the country is to be properly secured. These men would be recruited as the French Colonial Army is recruited : that is to say, they would be long-service soldiers with a minimum of five years with the colours. There would probably be no difficulty in getting together such a force with the attraction of civil employment under Government on leaving the army. Alongside this National Guard would be the nation in arms. There would be six classes—the conscripts of any one year from a classe—representing a total of a million men. The classe would do ten months' service the first year, four months' the second, and a month every year, for four years. Each citizen would, therefore, perform eighteen months' service, and at twentysix would be completely free from military duty. In the formation of each year's classe M. Raiberti would, as far as possible, group into companies and regiments the men from the same districts, and this territorial system would be continued at each yearly training. This scheme, which combines something of the Swiss plan, received scant attention from the Chamber already surfeited with military talk ; but there are critics who believe that in it lies the future salvation of the French Army.

The amendments incorporated in the new Army Bill have given rise to the severest criticism in military circles. As one distinguished officer put it today, "it would seem as if the Chamber had resolved on abolishing the army altogether." It is certain that unless the Senate hold fast to the essentials of the bill and reject the tinkerings of the other House it is doomed as a practical measure. Considering that the Reserve Forces constitute twenty-five per cent. of the total troops employed in the yearly manœuvres, it is easy to see that their abstention will seriously weaken the battalions, which will be on a mere peace footing. If the bill passes in its present state, it practically means there will be no manœuvres. The period from July 1 to November 1 being barred in the terms of the amendment which prescribes that Reservists shall not be called up during harvest time or vintage, there remains no time in the year during which military exercises can be carried out either without damage to growing crops or, in the winter months, injury, by exposure, to the soldiers' health. Further, the period of actual training has been reduced from a month to a fortnight. As if that were not enough concession to the comfort of the individual, the Deputies in their wisdom have struck out the thirteen days' training which the "territorials"—that is to say, the Second-class Reserve—have hitherto undergone. As many of the representatives of the "sovereign people" are liable to service with this force, it is not unreasonable to suppose that motives of personal convenience weighed heavily in the balance in arriving at what must be called in the best interests of France, an unpatriotic resolution.

The imposition of the two years' service upon the military cadets is a most unpopular move, and is, indeed, part and parcel of that Socialistic policy which induced one member, M. Contant, to gravely suggest that the wearing of the sword—an instrument of offence to the peaceful citizen—should be forbidden the soldier when off parade. This was going a little too far even for the whole-hoggers, and General Andre was moved to an angry protest. It is, however, not unlikely that the Chamber would have swallowed the nauseous does if the Minister of War had not had the courage to make it a question of confidence. The country has many times in the past been saved from Socialistic foolishness by the Upper chamber, and the Senators may now be relied upon to do their duty in rejecting the obnoxious clauses. Indeed, a knowledge that they would do so had, no doubt, its influence on the easy-going temper of the Palais Bourbon. It is an attitude that is becoming increasingly popular with Deputies torn with a desire to play to the gallery and to appease their own conscience. All this means delay, and considerable delay, in the promulgation of a bill that "au fond" is admirable and necessary. Those who hope for its accomplishment pray that the Second Chamber may, in a spirit of forgetfulness, go back on its former decision.

There is an international aspect of this question not without interest. Russia is watching with uneasy eyes the unmilitary policy of it's ally. I believe I am correct in saying that strong representations were made to M. Combes by way of St. Petersburg, as to the danger involved in a change of the military status quo. That was when the measure was first introduced. Now, its obviously Socialistic, and therefore unmartial complexion, has given increasing concern to the Tsar's advisers. There is, indeed, little comfort

for the political partner of France either in the parlous state of this country's navy or in the recent tampering with the army. This, coupled with a public cooling-off of enthusiasm for the Grand Alliance, and an open criticism in the Paris Press of Russian generalship in the Far East must accentuate the present difficulties of the Moscovite Government. As to the Two Years' Military Service Bill, it is in essence an admirable thing. Most military critics say that with the complete suppression of all conges the army will be the stronger for it. But this is supposing that the amendments of the Deputies are relegated to the limbo of forgotten causes. Perhaps it is to suppose too much.

Trains were running until a late hour on Wednesday night, bearing people away from the dust and heat of Paris, and there were animated scenes again at the chief stations yesterday morning. This time it was the working man and his family, intent upon a day's outing in the country. Paterfamilias was armed with a fishing rod, though the odds are very much against his large acquaintance with the art of Isaac Walton, and one of the party carried a large basket, destined for the problematical fish, but for the moment doing duty as a receptacle for lunch. There was a bottle tied up in paper evidently containing wine, and something highly seasoned diffused a gentle aroma of garlic. Their destination, certainly, was some riverside resort, where the lunch will be "al fresco" upon the grass as an interlude in protracted invitations to the fish to bite. If you followed our good man when he returned in the evening you would find that he had had an excellent day, even though his finny clients had been keeping up the fete in their deepest pools, and refused the wriggling morsal of a worm. Now he has put aside his piscatorial dreams, and is deftly guiding his good wife in the mazes of the waltz. It is wonderful this workaday Paris suddenly transformed into one vast dancing hall. The strains of one band are hardly out of your ears before you come within the sound radius of another. It is almost pathetic, this eagerness for the simple enjoyments of the street—pathetic because you know that the class which whirls to-night will work to-morrow, and for three hundred and sixty-three other morrows, before the chance comes again. At least, the concierge class and the keeper of the kiosks have no "evening off" for collective family enjoyment except this one day in the year.

The military review took place in the early morning, and, in consequence, was much less fatiguing to the troops engaged. It is always an interesting and inspiring spectacle in the incomparable setting of the plain at Longchamp, and this year it was given an additional brilliance by the presence of the Bay of Tunis. There are people who think that the monotony of a long series of annual parades might well be varied by a military tournament such as took place a few years ago in honour of a foreign potentate and proved the greatest success. The French are still a military people, and martial displays are the most popular of all. Moreover, the increasing tendency to leave the town owing to the readiness of the means of locomotion would in measure be counteracted by a real Parisian attraction. The Bey of Tunis is everywhere saluted by the holiday crowd, and his hand is perpetually to his fez. His appearance, generally, to Western eyes suggests more the flourishing bourgeois than the ruling caste. His two prevailing hobbies, of flowers and horses, are being indulged by visits to the Municipal Conservatories, and to a famous racing stud on the outskirts of the city. Paris has not lost its taste for popular rejoicing. The town was never more beflagged; there is not a vehicle that runs that has not its bit of coloured ribbon, and everywhere is that sentiment of good feeling and good nature that render the French so charming a people in the holiday mood.

The new comedy "Le Paon," at the Comedie Francaise played for the first time on Saturday night, belongs in every sense to the eighteenth century. It is of a type once very popular at the "Francaise" and at the Odeon. To give it an exact description it is a "petit conte bleu". It is the story of a baron's gallentry tinged with the morals of the time, but the denoument is as proper and as pleasant as possible. "Le Paon" is the Baron Boursouffle, a very peacock for vanity, his surname, indeed, signifying bombast. Naturally among his vauntings he places his feminine conquests. His friends profess to believe that he owes his triumphs to his personal fortune and to his reputation as a man of fashion. To prove that he wins of his own bat as it were he undertakes the siege of a country maiden's heart who is unconscious of his real position. He succeeds in what is at best a questionable enterprise, but the author in handling a theme of such nicety has the true poetic feeling and allows love to conquer in the end. Annette brought by the Baron to Paris sets the town ablaze with her fascinations, but she effects at once a triumph and a cure by marrying Boursouffle for whom she has a real affection, and leading him to simpler ways. The story then begun in risqueness ends in weddingbells and felicity. Moreover played with all the refinements of the French stage it is calculated to amuse and interest rather than to do damage to higher sentiments. It is the tale of the sorcerer rectified by good feeling.

There is a scheme on foot to regulate the clocks of Paris. Twice a day, at ten in the morning and at three in the afternoon, an electric signal would be given from the Observatory whereby all men might know that it was ten o'clock to the minute or exactly three p. m. as the case might be. Now, notwithstanding the vaunted pneumatic clocks in this fair city, it is a curious fact that one is perpetually in doubt as to the time of day. If you are on the right bank of the Seine, the clocks seem to go faster than if you are on the left. It is as if the timepieces took their cue from their environment. Away in the quite recesses of the Latin Quarter you may come upon clocks that will always give you half-an-hour's grace. It is a convenient arrangement whereby you may, so to speak, arrive before you started. For instance, as the Church of the Madeleine you may find it eleven o'clock, whereas, when you arrive at the Pantheon, it may want one minute to the hour One can only warn the authorities not to meddle with the dispensations of Providence evidently intended for the shuggard student.

A too keen sentiment of time does undoubtedly spoil the full enjoyment of life Contrast, for instance, the London pavement with the Paris boulevard. In the former case, humanity hurries, never looking either to the right or to the left, but just keeping straight on. Such a man cannot greet his friends properly or pay any respect to architecture. He has no time to recognise either. But in Paris a man has always time for both: therefore friends take pains to be agreeable, and architecture is constantly arranging itself to please. So this question of time has an intimate connection with manners and surroundings. Still, the leisurely manner, though admirably suited for the after-dinner mood, has its drawbacks sometimes. Public meetings are apt to be erratic in their hour of assemblage in Paris, and I never knew a "repetition generale" which came up to time by a good thirty minutes. Nevertheless, it should be said, to avoid a wrong impression, that those people who while away the morning in a cafe are not work-a-day Frenchmen but strangers, and pilgrims, and rentiers.

Some Tokio roughs are said to be threatening the house of Admiral Kamimura and some secondary papers are lending their columns to foment the feeling against the Admiral. On the other hand, a Saseho telegram relates the diligence of Admiral Kamimura during his search for the Vladivostock squadron. On the 15th of June he was standing on the bridge of his flagship all day, through the heavy storm. He was so excited that he commanded his men to destroy the Russian cruisers with all the shells in stock if they found them within range, and declared he would not hesitate to act as a gunner himself in that event. As he returned to his base, after his fruitless search, he kept repeating "Zannen, Zannen." (Regret.)

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 5.)

Why should it not be used to exchange for rupees instead? I contend that there are enough rupees in circulation, too many in fact On the other hand there is and has been for a considerable time an unusual demand for gold, which is also shown by the imports of bar gold. It would be far better to give gold for rupees already in existence than to coin new rupees. This could be done by selling gold in the form of bars or more preferably by the issue of Indian Gold coins. The efforts to induce sovereigns to go into circulation have not, perhaps, been persevered in as much as they might have been. But however that may be, the rupee value of the sovereign is an awkward unit for general use and an Indian coin worth say Rs. 10 would be more acceptable. And the present would, I think, be a suitable time to sell gold or to issue gold coins, when the country has had a prosperous year and the public are buying gold. It would have been better to have started earlier. But it is better late than never. A gold coinage is the best and usual way to dispose of gold imports, and is the natural accompaniment of the gold standard. And now is the time to get it introduced and to accustom the public to its use. It may be said that if you cut off the imports of bar gold by selling gold or issuing gold coins, that the balance of trade would be affected and still more sovereigns be imported. That would no doubt have been the effect during recent months when the balance of trade was running so strongly in India's favor. The advantage would be, that fresh coinage of rupees would be obviated, the public would hold gold instead of the rupees, Government would get rupees without coining them, and at the same time the gold sold or issued would be replaced by additional imports of sovereigns. I certainly think it would be far better to collect rupees to be exchanged for future imports of sovereigns in the way I have indicated, than to maintain a stock of silver ready for coinage or to coin the silver as has been proposed and is apparently being done. The result so far as Government are concerned would be the same either way. A certain quantity of gold must be parted with to obtain either the rupees or the silver. But for

A GOLD CURRENCY

the amount of gold coins issued should be considerable, so that the public might be educated to the use of gold coins by seeing them in circulation over an extended area and thus pave the way for the passage of future gold imports into the circulation direct as gold coin. My belief is that a very large quantity of the gold expended on the purchase and coinage of silver during the past few months could have been saved to India, if a resolute effort had been made to obtain rupees for it in this country, as suggest, and the gold thus saved would have gone a long way towards starting and establishing an effective gold currency for this country. Now, it is sometimes objected that, if the people of India acquired a taste for gold coins, the demand for them might become so great that it could not be met. Well at any rate, it could be met as far as was possible. It would surely be better when gold comes in to encourage its retention in the country by every possible means than continue to convert gold so largely into silver coins. Moreover if the demand for gold coin arises, it will be all the greater, because of the great quantities of rupees that have been minted—quantities so great as to be superfluous for purely currency purposes. It would, of course, be impossible to exchange gold for all the rupees in the country, that is far from being necessary. But when gold comes to us in a natural business way in return for our produce, the people should be encouraged to take it and keep it. Then there is the fear of hoards, that gold if issued as coin would not remain in circulation but would disappear into hoards. But it appears to me to be better to have gold in the hands of the people, whether in circulation or in hoards, than rupees. The latter may conceivably endanger the gold standard sooner or later. The question is, shall we send our gold to other countries which are only too glad to get it and take in its place silver which other countries are only too glad to sell and which we do not really require? With regard to the possible adverse effect on the balance of trade, and through that balance on the gold standard of the existence of too many rupees in the country, it may seem an inopportune time to talk at present of an adverse balance of trade, but as already mentioned, this balance has not infrequently been insufficient to meet India's obligations and notwithstanding the enormous and remunerative trade of the past year we should not allow former experiences to be forgotten. There cannot be a doubt that an excessive issue of rupees must constitute a menace to the stability of the gold standard. The demand for bar gold to which I have alluded is an indication of one direction which an excessive issue may take and how it may tend to lessen a favourable trade balance on which the gold standard very largely depends. And of course all rupees may tend to bring about the same result according to the extent to which they are used for the purchase of imports.

THE FLUCTUATIONS IN SILVER.

There is still one other feature of this question. That is, that the minting of rupees necessitates Government purchases of silver, leading to large movements in the silver market and in the silver exchanges. The upward movement in the price of silver is not one which we in Bombay have any cause to complain of, it has rather suited our trade, although, owing to other circumstances, we have unfortunately not been able to take such full advantage of the rise as we could have wished. But on the other hand, if the exchange were at any time depressed seriously owing to rupees having to be melted and sold as bullion, there would I fear be considerable dissatisfaction. And it should be remembered that such a contingency is possible. The Gold Reserve Fund is apparently intended as a reserve against losses that may arise from such an operation. On the whole, it would, I think, be better to leave the silver market as far as possible free from the stimulus of a currency demand, or an anticipated currency demand from India. That market would be steadier without such demands, and the fluctuations of the silver exchanges be lessened. I trust I have said enough to show that I have good grounds for thinking that the policy of inflating unnecessarily our rupee currency is not sound, and that it would be much better to take further measures to encourage the use of a gold currency composed, for preference, of Indian gold coins. The latter would give the public a full value coin which in itself is an important consideration. Whether, however, additions continue to be made to coinage in the form of silver or of gold, the result, so far as rates of interest and discount are concerned, must be the same. The additions to the money in circulation during the past few years could only have one result on the money market. And when, to the plentiful supplies of money which were in evidence last year, still further supplies were added as the result of the exports of produce during the past season, it is not surprising that the market has become flooded. As stated in the Report, before you, we have experienced a lower level of interest rates than for many years past, and that is naturally reflected in the results of the Bank's working. Still I think we have reason to congratulate ourselves on being able to continue the usual dividend, to transfer Rs. 2 lakhs to our Reserve for Losses, and after granting a bonus to the staff and allotting half a lakh to Premises account to carry forward a good balance. I should mention that while, on the one hand, money was of low value, on the other there were unusual difficulties in the way of employment of the Bank's funds, owing to the distrust that prevailed in the local and other bazaars for a long time during the season. This distrust which led to

NUMEROUS FAILURES

was the result of the extraordinary rise in the value of cotton for which many merchants were unprepared. The rise also led to our leading industry being disorganised for some time and many mills stopped working. From what I have said you will see that while the country as a whole has had a successful year's trading, Bombay, so far as our leading industry and purely local traders are concerned has, speaking generally, comparatively little to congratulate itself upon as the result of the past year's operations. On the other hand the cotton growing districts have had a win fall, and the agricultural classes generally have not only been able to pay their land revenue etc., but must also have been left with a goodly surplus. To them the year has been one of good fortune. With regard to the transfer from our profits of Rs. 2 lakhs to the fund for losses, as explained in the Report, this is intended as a provision to meet future contingencies. Before this transfer the Fund had a balance at credit of Rs. 84,501-2-4 which we have had to hold against an account the liquidation of which is still in progress, but the loss on which is not expected to exceed that sum. The transfer now made will be held as a Reserve against any losses that may occur in future. As you know negotiations have been in progress for a considerable time between Government and the Presidency Banks for amending the Bank's Act. These have been further advanced during the past few months and, I think, I may say that an agreement suitable to the Banks, and I think, also to Government has been arrived at. No doubt the amendment of the Act will follow in due course. With these remarks I beg to propose that the directors' report and the statement of accounts as on the 30th June 1904, be received and adopted.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Moss seconded the proposition which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Parbhadas Jeevandas proposed and Mr. Khurshedji Hormasji Banaji seconded that the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Moss, and Mr. William Greaves who retired from the board by rotation, be re-elected.

The proposition was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Ardeshir Hormasji Chinoy seconded by Mr. Karsondas Ramji, it was resolved that Messrs. W. Bullock and E. N. Settna, be re-appointed auditors of the Bank for the current year.

Mr. Munji Currimbhoy proposed a vote of thanks to the directors and officers of the Bank for their able management of its affairs.

Khan Saheb Palonji Pestonji Rajina seconded the proposition which was carried.

Mr. Munji Currimbhoy then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman which was carried with acclamation.

The meeting was then dissolved.

CRICKET IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 4.

The cricket match between Poona Gymkhana versus Young Cricketers was resumed to-day. A large number of spectators were assembled round the boundary.

The two who were not out the previous day viz, Wilkins and Joy went in. Wilkins did not remain long, being bowled out by Mehendale. He made 50 from the bowling of Mehendale and Kale which was good. The former took seven and the latter three wickets. 128 runs now remained for the Young Cricketers to win the match who made 134 for the loss of four wickets. The Gymkhana put in nearly half of their team for bowling. The Young Cricketers thus won the match by six wickets. The following is the score:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Wilkins, b Mehendale	3	b Mehendale	50
Mr Kearsey, b Mehendale	0	b Mehendale	0
Capt Umfreville, absent	0	c Karve, b Mehendale	29
Mr Thew, b Agashe	7	c Agashe, b Kale	6
Mr Joy b-w, b Mehendale	4	b Mehendale	33
Mr Carroll, not out	6	c Tambe, b Kale	13
Mr Thornton, b Mahendale	15	c Tambe, b Kale	13
Mr Sutton Rich, b Mehendale	18	b Mehendale	0
Mr Ainsworth, b Agashe	0	c Karve, b Mehendale	2
Mr Dickson, b Agashe	1	b Mehendale	3
Hon'ble Butler, b Mehendale	1	not out	13
Extras	6	Extras	10
Total	67	Total	164

POONA YOUNG CRICKETERS.

First Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Tambe b-w, b Ainsworth	0	c Thew, b Ainsworth	53
Mr S V Shevade, b Joy	1	b Kearsey	26
Mr Samel, c Show, b Carroll	15	c and b Kearsey	1
Mr Bhopatkar, b Joy	0	c Kearsey, b Joy	27
Mr Karve, c Sutton Rich, b Umfreville	37	not out	21
Mr Kulkarni, b Ainsworth	0	Did not bat	
Mr Joshi, b Carroll	0		
Mr Agashe, c Ainsworth, b Joy	27		
Mr S G Mehendale, b Ainsworth	17		
Mr T G Mehendale c Ainsworth	0		
Mr Kale, not out	4		
Extras	9	Extras	6
Total	103	Total	134

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C. vs. ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S C. C.

These teams met on the Marine Lines Maidan on Saturday. The match resulted in a win for the Improvement Trust Club by 23 runs. Scores:—

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S C. C.

Mr B Divecha, b C M Ali	4
Mr C Graham, b B Desai	0
Mr C Watson, c Hajirnis, b C M Ali	5
Mr S Morris, st B Desai	3
Mr D Divecha, not out	11
Mr Bharucha, c Rodrigues, b C M Ali	0
Mr Cooper, b C M Ali	0
Mr Rebello, b B Desai	1
Mr Gomes, b C M Ali	2
Mr Bhasali, b B Desai	1
Mr Turner, st M Byramji, b C M Ali	1
Extras	7
Total	35

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C.

Mr C M Ali, b Watson	6
Mr D Thompson, b Watson	15
Mr G P Hajirvis, b-w b Watson	1
Mr B B Desai, b Graham	1
Mr M Byramjee, c Devecha, b Watson	3
Mr Jarriwala, b Graham	0
Mr E Bharucha, b Graham	1
Mr S B Rodrigues, b Watson	2
Mr F Pereira, c Divecha, b Graham	5
Mr K Bam, b Graham	9
Mr Dastatriya, not out	10
Extras	5
Total	58

THE STORY OF A PEARL NOSE-RING.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit brought by Krishnarao Bapujee Hazib against Hemchana Manekchand and others, in which the plaintiff prayed that it may be declared that the plaintiff and the defendants' firm purchased the nose-ring in dispute between them in partnership, that the plaintiff is entitled to a half share in such partnership, that a receiver may be appointed to sell the ring and distribute the proceeds in equal shares; or that, in the alternative, the defendants may be decreed to pay Rs. 1,750 to the plaintiff for his share in the profits in the partnership transaction. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff said he is a merchant doing business in jewellery in Bombay, sometimes on his own account, and sometimes in partnership with other jewellers or firms of jewellers. The defendants carry on business as jewellers in Bombay under the name of Hemchand Khimchand, and their firm sometimes enters into transactions in partnership with other jewellers or firms of jewellers On the 11th August 1903 the plaintiff and the first defendant, on behalf of his firm, agreed to buy a pearl nose-ring from one Hirachand Magnitram, the plaintiff and the firm to have equal shares in the transaction. Herachand, however refused to accept an offer of Rs. 2,700; and on the next day they purchased the nose-ring for Rs. 2,571, the purchase money being paid by the defendants on behalf of the partnership. It was agreed between the parties that the nose-ring should be sold by public auction and one Sobagchand valued it at more than double the price that had been paid for it. Defendant then insisted that the ring should be sold by private sale to Sobhagchand, and that the latter should be taken in as a partner in the transaction. Plaintiff, however, refused to agree to such proposals; and while he was sealing up the ring in a piece of cloth, the first defendant snached it away from him, and informed him that unless he agreed to the proposals, he would not be regarded as a partner in the transaction. Plaintiff thereupon called upon the defendants to fulfil their agreement to sell the ring by public auction, but the defendants denied that plaintiff was a partner in the transaction at all. Hence the present suit.

The defendants' story was that in the offer to purchase the ring, the plaintiff was to have a one-third share and the defendants a two-thirds share; but that Hirachand refused to accept Rs. 2,700, and the plaintiff declined to increase the offer, and that upon such refusal, defendants took one Sobhagchand as a partner in the transaction and the ring was purchased for Rs. 3,571, inclusive of brokerage; the defendants having a three-quarter share, and Sobhagchand a one-quarter share in the transaction. Plaintiff then changed his mind and asked defendants and Sobhagchand to give him a share which, after some discussion, they offered to do, giving him a one-fifth share if he would agree to the sale of the ring by "achari," i. e., by auction among the members of the partnership. This offer, the plaintiff refused to accept, and the defendants not giving him any share, sold the ring by "achari" between themselves and Sobhagchand. Defendants submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Russel, in delivering judgment, said the case involved purely a question of fact, which, owing to the contradictory evidence on either side, was not easy of solution. It clearly turned on what took place on the 12th August 1903. The parties were jewellers and had their shops in Moti Bazar. Coming to the point what were the shares of the plaintiff and defendants respectively in the transaction, his lordship held that they were half and half. Plaintiff had sworn that this was so. If nothing definite was settled, according to the Contract Act, the shares would be half and half. But what chiefly weighed with his lordship on this point was that in his lordship's opinion it was clearly proved that Sobhagchand and the defendants' firm were partners in the transaction in equal shares. After reviewing the evidence in detail, his lordship said the next question was, what relief was plaintiff entitled to? His lordship did not believe the defendants when they said they did not know what the different parts of the "valli," ring, fetched when they were eventually sold. Upon the issue before him, his lordship held that the plaintiff had a half share in the purchase of the "valli" for Rs. 3,571, and that he was entitled to the relief his lordship decreed to him. His lordship decreed for the plaintiff accordingly. It was referred to the Commissioner to ascertain and report what prices the defendants ultimately obtained for the different parts of the "valli", or what had become of them. His lordship declared the plaintiff entitled to one-half the difference between such prices and Rs. 3,571 after debiting him with one-half of the Rs. 3,571. Defendants must pay the costs of the suit. Further directions and costs reserved. Liberty to apply.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 5.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FATCHELOR.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1261—Thakurdas and Co—Ayababai binte Cassumbhoy and another vs the Municipal Commissioner and others—Crawford B and Co and Serabji and J—Part heard

1294—Bhaishanker K and G Jaskorebai widow vs Jechand Kapurchand and another Mulla and M

1296—Bhaishanker K and G—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Premji Daramsey and others—Nanu and H

1297—Payne and Co—Hajee Hasham Oosman and another vs Noor Mahomed Hossain and others—Malvi H and M

1300—M B Chothia—Keshavlal Sakhidas Sanghani vs Chhaganlal Vrhalchand—Matubhai J and M

1301—Tyabjee D and Co—Jivraj Singjee vs The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society—Craigie L and O

1290—Mulla and M—Qasum Sidick vs Esaack Moosa—Thakurdas and Co

1295—In person—Surajmal Chunilal vs Maneckchand Kapurchand—Edgelow G and W

1302—Crawford B Co—W L Harvey and others Hajee Jan Mahomed Moosa and others—Craigie L and O

1303—In person—Rowjee Khimjee Thaker vs Schroder Smith and Co

12014—Smetham B and N—Wassantrao Madhowrao vs Anantrao Gunpatrao—Little and Co and Smetham B and N

1309—Wadia G and Co—Rahimtoola Semji and others vs Ahmedbhoy Habibboy—Thakurdas and Co

1311—Mazumdal J and G—For nauper—Keshowji Kalobra vs Gangji Shawji—Madhowji and V

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

562-03—Thakurdas and Co—Rukhmabhi widow and others vs Balwant Baroo and others—Ardeser H D and Co and Maganlal J and G

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

252-9972-01—Kanga and P—Keshowlal Joharmal vs Govind Narayen Jeychand—Payne and Co—Part heard.

198-7632—Kanga and P—Hordatrai Nundram vs Govind Narayen Jey hand—Payne and Co—Part heard.

167-03—Captain and V—Zookhabai widow and another vs Syed Zymul Abidin &c—Chitnis M and M

63-2558-02—Payne and Co—Jutmal Ramanund and another vs Gangajal Ockudas—Captain and B—(for postponment)

577-99—Malvi H and M—Bijnath Gowaldas and others vs Hiralal Sedaram and others—Bicknell M and M

76-02—Malvi J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Vannid

77-03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Vannid

652-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Mooljee Cullian vs Laljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co

751-03—Nadirsha and T—Bayaji Gangaram vs Shambhoo Namdeo Vanjari and other—Balkrishna V N and V

771-03—Payne and Co—Rustomji—Edulji Sakloth vs Mavoel Francis and others

122-03—K B Mehta Gungabai widow and another vs Dhanji—D D and Romor

512-33—R P and Mehta—Gool Mahomed Fazale vs Jacob Gool Mahomed and others—N and M Cama and R and P Mehta

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSEL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

129-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs Jumnobandas Vundravandas Bhaiset—Payne and Co—Part heard

454-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Lookmanjee Mahomedalli Gangruwalla—Bicknell M and M M B Chothia

175-02—Matubhoy J and M—Chunilal Tribhowan and others vs Ujambai widow and other—Smetham B and N and Edgelow G and W

Testamentary Suits

7-04—D D Romer—Ladhabai widow vs Ratansey Karamsey and others—Payne and Co.

8-04—R P Mehta—Mulla Esoofally Adamjee vs Amboobai widow—Ardeshir H D and Co.

9-04—T B—Mehta Bomonjee Rustomjee Mullaferoze vs Bachoobai Jehangir Tukhai and others—Nanu H O C.

11-04—Thakurdas and Co—Bai Keserbai widow and others vs Dwarkadas Jekisondas and others—Motilal and Co.

12-04—In person—Hariba Krishanji and others vs Ladi wife of Hariba Gunoo—R P Mehta

Long Causes.

358-31—Mirza and M—Hucumchand Bhootaji and another vs Kanaji Vithaji and other—Payne and Co

668-03—Mulla and M—Shirinji Bhoji and others vs Arab Alli Mahomed Furray—Bhaishunker K and G

695-03—Wadia G and Co—Nandranadas Mathuradas and another vs Haroon Haji Vyedina and others—Mulla and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

554-03—Little and Co—Sooleman Somji and others vs Rahimtoola Somji and others—Unvalla and P and Captain and V and Crawford B and Co

473-03—Payne and Co—Chandbai widow and others vs Scoleman Allibhoy—Thakurdas and Co

235-30—Bicknell M and R—Premchand Vadilal and others vs G P Pereira and Co—Crawford B and Co

154-03—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Adam Sidick vs Manekji Eduji Contractor and others—K D and Shroff

103-04—Jehangir and S—Ramabai widow vs Jugjivan Motichand—Payne and Co

112-04—M and B Chothia Framroze—Jamshed Aga vs Ranchordas Tribhowandas Mody—Payne and Co

116-04—Payne and Co—Khemraj Shrikisson vs Vanmabdas Jivandas—Matubhoy J and M

557-02—Pestonjee R and R—Babu Meya Samsudin vs Shaik Mahomed bin Abdul Rehman—T D and Co—M B Chotalia

613-03—Matubhai J and M—Doolabjee Sunderjee vs Dayaram Harjewan others—Bhaishunker K and G

743-02—Matubhai J and M—Damodardas Rangildas and others vs Shivajee Saibu—F P Pavri

664-07—Payne and Co—H H Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung vs Mahabub Begum—Khunderao S and C

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for the week ending 16th July 1904.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 9th July 1904— G I P R system	3,49,627	3,32,653	2,935	7,35,215
I M R do	38,122	99,826	414	1,38,362
Total	3,87,749	4,32,479	3,349	8,73,577
Actuals for corresponding week ending 11th July 1903— G I P R system	2,14,618	3,14,734	3,621	5,33,971
I M R do	48,052	81,46	626	1,29,724
Total	2,62,668	3,95,780	4,247	6,62,695
Increase or Decrease... { G I P R	+1,35,011*	+67,949	— 686	+2,02,241
	I M R — 9,930	+18,780	— 213	+8,638

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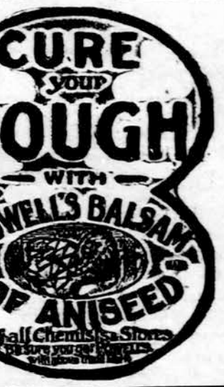

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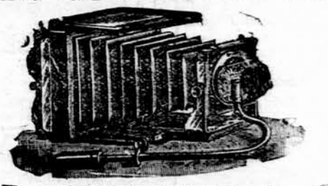

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PURELY PERSONAL.

Immediately after the performance which concluded his season at his Majesty's recently Mr. Tree received a large party of his friends in the Dome. This is not a conundrum. The Dome, writes M. A. P., is an addition which Mr. Tree has made to the already great vastness and the already palatial opulence of his splendid theatre in the Haymarket. The Dome is several storeys up; the guests were taken to it by a swiftly-speeding lift, and I believe one has a good view of all London from its windows. When you get to the Dome you find yourself in a magnificent room—or rather two rooms. In the Dome the walls are decorated with scenes from the tragedies of Shakespeare which have been presented by Mr. Tree, in the other there are similar representations of the comedies of Shakespeare. These rooms will be used by Mr. Tree for his studies and his interviews, and probably for such gatherings of his friends as took place the other night.

It would be difficult to find a more interesting gathering of men and women than were assembled in the Dome on this particular occasion. Sir Edward Clarke came with Lady Clarke, there were some members of the House, including Mr. Claude Lowther, and there were crowds of actors and actresses. M. Coquelin dropped in when he was free from his work in "La Montansier." M. Hervieu, the distinguished French dramatist, was to be seen discussing dramatic problems with Mr. A. B. Walkley; Mr. Spender, of the Westminster Gazette, remained till the small hours with his beautiful wife; Mrs. Tree presided over one of the tables; and there were present besides, Miss Olga Nethersole, Miss Julia Neilson—looking, I thought a little worn from the hard work of her season; Miss Lily Hanbury, and a large number of others. Miss Viola Tree received congratulations from all quarters on her brilliant start in the profession of her father and mother. There were also present most of the prominent actors at present in London. It was a joyous evening, with but two speeches—one from Sir Edward Clarke proposing the toast of Mr. Tree's health; the other Mr. Tree in response. During the evening, there was handed round the beautiful silver piece of plate which has been presented to Mr. Tree by his colleagues; a bit of work rendered the more valuable by having engraven upon it the autographs of all these distinguished artists.

Sir William Charley, who died rather suddenly the other day, was at one time fairly prominent as a politician. He was an Ulster man and he represented the stout Orange convictions of a certain section of the population of that province. As member for Salford in a Parliament or two he was notable for the vehemence of his utterances, and this brought him into collision with the "Manchester Guardian"—then, as now, a very stout advocate of Liberalism. The writer, who came to be so well known afterwards as Verax is credited with having applied to him the very pungent saying: In the bipartite division of mankind we would not class Mr. Charley among the knaves—a very neat though somewhat savage attack.

When the vacancy came in the Common Serjeant's office in the City, Mr. Charley, as he then was canvessed with success the City Fathers, in whose gifts the office is. He ultimately retired a few years ago on a pension, and had not been heard much of since.

Queen Alexandra (writes "Chauffeur") still uses her motor-car a great deal, and is always thankful to Lady Archibald Campbell for having initiated her into the delights of motoring; but she cannot be said to have developed a love for motoring in the sense the enthusiast understands the term. Speed is not the be-all and end-all of her Majesty's trips. In fact quite the reverse: something a few degrees moved from the crawl being her ideal pace. To the King, on the other hand, the speed, the exhilarating rush, the freshness of the breeze created by the car as it sends the miles flying under its wheels forms the greatest charm of the sport Consequently the cars of the King and Queen traverse the country at very different speeds, but sometimes it happens that both are riding in one of the King's cars, and then the position of chauffeur is a trifle difficult. The personal pronoun is scarcely necessary to denote which of the two occupants is regarded when it comes to the question of speed. The King smiles quietly, but when the "crawl" is done he has been known to pull out his watch, look gravely towards the chauffeur, shake his head, and murmur to a friend: "Too fast! The Queen dislikes travelling at such a breakneck speed!"

Recently (writes a correspondent) I found myself staying at the same hotel in Wiesbaden as King Christian of Denmark and his brother Prince Hans of Schleswig-Holstein. The father-in-law of half the royalties of Europe has that air of exquisite refinement so characteristic of Queen Alexandra. Like her, too, he is very fond of dogs and his favourite French poodle, a fine specimen of black doghood wearing the royal Danish colours waits each morning outside his master's bedroom door with eager expectancy in every muscle of his body. Of medium height with a wonderfully slim erect figure Queen Alexandra's father looks taller than he really is, and seems like his daughter, to have the secret of perpetual youth. It is hard indeed to believe that that young figure and alert manner belong to a man whose ninetieth year is nearer than his eightieth. The only thing not modern about King Christian is his mutton-chop whiskers, like his hair, only slightly tinged with grey. The King is greatly liked in Wiesbaden, and walks in and out amongst the people unattended. He drinks the waters and takes the baths like the simplest plebeian of us all. One of his favourite resorts is the famous Kursaal Garden, where he sits beside the gold fish lake under the trees, sips light wine, and chats or reads in pleasant quiet. The newly-married Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenberg-Schwerin the other day spent a few days of their wedding trip here with the King, and were photographed in the garden with him. The young Grand Duchess is a singularly pretty, sweet-looking girl.

The recent visit of King Edward to Kiel once again brought into notice the admirable English spoken by the German Emperor. "Apropos" of this, I have the following interesting little detail sent by a reader of "M. A. P." who last summer was a guest aboard the Meteor. "At the luncheon table (says my correspondent) the Emperor was in the happiest of moods, and made every one feel at his ease. Prince Henry referring to a speech made by an Englishman at a garden-party he had given a few days before said: 'What a beautiful language English is.' 'Well, sir,' said I 'you speak it so perfectly no one would know you were not an Englishman.' 'Yes, we were taught well,' he replied. Until I was five years old I spoke no other language so also the Emperor and he and I both follow the same rule with our children.' This no doubt accounts for the very perfect English of Emperor William."

My readers will, I am sure, appreciate the following interesting supplemental notes on the late Mr. G. F. Watts, sent by one who knew him: In most of the notices of the late G. F. Watts it was stated that he was familiarly known to his intimates as Signor. It is a mistake in pronunciation; the proper word was Senior. To the hosts of clever people who in the fifties and sixties, made Little Holland House so famous as a salon, the dear personality now gone—the last of the old coterie—was always affectionately known as Senior, in reference even then to his venerable bearing. Frail and delicate-looking habitually attired in a long coat and skullcap, Watts had always the interesting appearance of age, and the designation of 'Senior' was given him in the long ago, before almost he was middle-aged. And he has outlived the greater number of the brilliant people who were contemporaries; of the artists Holman Hunt was the last and all were several years his junior. It is pleasantly told how Watts came to Little Holland House, the old Little Holland House that is, and how his hostess, Mrs. Prinsep, the mother of Mr. Val Prinsep, was ever so solicitous for his health, which probably led to his receiving the title of Senior. Watts was invited to dinner the evening came in wet, the offer of hospitality for the night extended unconsciously into several days, then came an illness, and a long convalescence, and finally no one thought of the frail looking Watts except as an inmate of Little Holland House and one of the family. Soon a studio was built and then a second one, and George Frederick Watts became the most illustrious feature of an illustrious house. The name of his later home perpetuated the memory of this earlier home, and in the present Little Holland House are reminders innumerable of that old Little Holland House which he and other celebrities of the mid-Victorian era made so famous."

It has been delightfully said that Little Holland House was a place where it was always Sunday after noon. What a galaxy of beauty and talent gathered there! Watts was the most striking figure and his individuality dominated the charming old place. Indeed he devised the decoration of the house in almost every room, and the dining-room—the long narrow room with golden lunettes—was entirely painted by his own hand—priceless paintings which it was found impossible to save from the housebreaker when, alas, the quaint old house had to be sacrificed to the devouring grasp of the speculative builder. In the drawing-room he traced the planetary system in gold on the blue ceiling.

A GREAT sensation has been created at Madrid by the news that gold in considerable quantity has been discovered at Espinar, which is about 100 miles distant from Madrid. The mines have been discovered along the sides of two mountains known respectively as Cabeza de la Reina and Cerro de la Campanilla, and the spot is quite close to the track of the northern railway. An analysis which has been made here is reported to have given 400 grains pure gold to the ten of quartz. The owners of the mine believe that a new California has been discovered.

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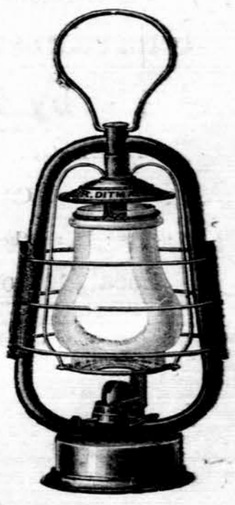

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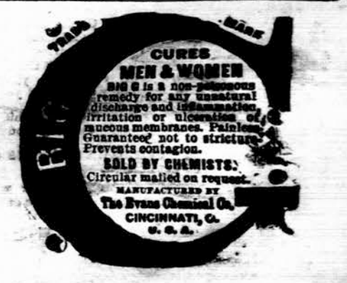
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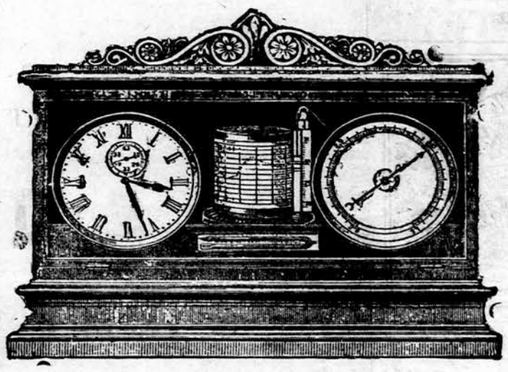

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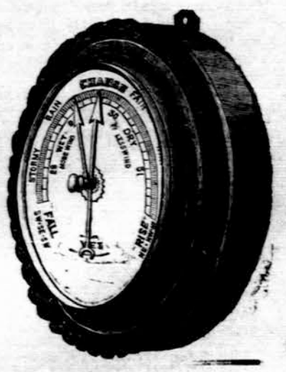

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